

```
Also found in: Thesaurus, Acronyms, Idioms, Encyclopedia, Wikipedia. a number: Take two; theyre small.Not to be confused, & Misused Words by Mary Embree (too)n.1. The cardinal number equal to the sum of 1 + 1.2. The
second in a set or sequence.3. Something having two parts, units, or members, especially a playing card, the face of a die, or a domino with two pips. Idiom: in two Into two separate parts; in half: cut the sandwich in two. [Middle English, from Old English tw; see dwo- in Indo-European roots.] American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language,
Fifth Edition. Copyright 2016 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. All rights reserved. (tu) n1. (Mathematics) the cardinal number that is the sum of one and one. It is a prime number. See also number12. (Mathematics) a numeral, 2, II, (ii), etc, representing this number3.
(Music, other) music the numeral 2 used as the lower figure in a time signature, indicating that the beat is measured in minims4. something represented by, or consisting of two units, such as a playing card with two symbols on it5. Also called: two o'clock two hours after noon or midnight6. in two in or into two parts: break the bread in
two. 7. put two and two together to make an inference from available evidence, esp an obvious inference from available evidence from available evidenc
Complete and Unabridged, 12th Edition 2014 HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1994, 1998, 2000, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2014 (tu) n., pl. twos, adj. n. 1. a cardinal number, 1 plus 1. 2. a symbol for this number, as 2 or II. 3. a set of this many persons or things. adj. 4. amounting to two in number. Idioms: 1. in two, into two separate parts, as
halves. 2. put two and two together, to reach the correct and obvious conclusion. [before 900; Middle English; Old English tw (feminine and neuter; compare twain); c. Old Frisian tw, Old High German zw, zw, Old Norse tveir, Gothic twai; akin to Latin duo, Greek do] Random House Kernerman Webster's College Dictionary, 2010 K Dictionaries Ltd
Copyright 2005, 1997, 1991 by Random House, Inc. All rights reserved. Noun1.two - the cardinal number that is the sum of one and one or a numeral representing this numberdigit, figure - one of the elements that collectively form a system of numeration; "0 and 1 are digits" craps, snake eyes - expressions used when when two dice are thrown and
both come up showing one spotcouplet, distich, duad, duet, duo, dyad, twain, twosome, brace, pair, span, yoke, couple - two items of the same kind2.two - one of the four playing cards in a deck that have two spotsplaying card - one of the same kind2.two - one of the four playing cards in a deck that have two spotsplaying car
messages"cardinal - being or denoting a numerical quantity but not order; "cardinal numbers" Based on WordNet 3.0, Farlex clipart collection. 2003-2012 Princeton University, Farlex Inc. determiner Related wordsadjectives binary, double, dualcombining forms bi-, di-Collins Thesaurus of the English Language Complete and Unabridged 2nd Edition.
2002 HarperCollins Publishers 1995, 2002 nounThe American Heritage Roget's Thesaurus. Copyright 2013, 2014 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. All rights reserved. 2 2 dvdvojkadvouletdvadva rokytveirtv einu, sama tmatvrtveggja radueessere indecisotirare le
conclusioniuno o duedudvejetasdvej metdvej met amiusdvidividivu gadu vecumsdivus gadus vecsdivgadgsCollins Spanish Dictionary - Complete and Unabridged 8th Edition 2005 William Collins Spanish Dictionary - Complete and Unabridged 8th Edition 2005 William Collins Spanish Dictionary - Complete and Unabridged 8th Edition 2005 William Collins Spanish Dictionary - Complete and Unabridged 8th Edition 2005 William Collins Spanish Dictionary - Complete and Unabridged 8th Edition 2005 William Collins Spanish Dictionary - Complete and Unabridged 8th Edition 2005 William Collins Spanish Dictionary - Complete and Unabridged 8th Edition 2005 William Collins Spanish Dictionary - Complete and Unabridged 8th Edition 2005 William Collins Spanish Dictionary - Complete and Unabridged 8th Edition 2005 William Collins Spanish Dictionary - Complete and Unabridged 8th Edition 2005 William Collins Spanish Dictionary - Complete and Unabridged 8th Edition 2005 William Collins Spanish Dictionary - Complete and Unabridged 8th Edition 2005 William Collins Spanish Dictionary - Complete and Unabridged 8th Edition 2005 William Collins Spanish Dictionary - Complete and Unabridged 8th Edition 2005 William Collins Spanish Dictionary - Complete and Unabridged 8th Edition 2005 William Collins Spanish Dictionary - Complete and Unabridged 8th Edition 2005 William Collins Spanish Dictionary - Complete and Unabridged 8th Edition 2005 William Collins Spanish Dictionary - Complete and Unabridged 8th Edition 2005 William Collins Spanish Dictionary - Complete and Unabridged 8th Edition 2005 William Collins Spanish Dictionary - Complete and Unabridged 8th Edition 2005 William Collins Spanish Dictionary - Complete and Unabridged 8th Edition 2005 William Collins Spanish Dictionary - Complete and Unabridged 8th Edition 2005 William Collins Spanish Dictionary - Complete and Unabridged 8th Edition 2005 William Collins Spanish Dictionary - Complete and Unabridged 8th Edition 2005 William Collins Spanish Dictionary - Complete and Unabridged 8th Edition 2005 Willi
Publishers 2005 n Zwei f; just the two of us/them nur wir beide/die beiden: two-by-four n (= wood) Stck Holz mit den Maen 2 x 4 Zoll: two-chamber system two-cycle two-cylinder adj Zweizylinder motor m two-faced adj (lit) doppelgesichtig; (fig) falsch two-family house n (US) Zweifamilienhaus nt
two-four time n (Mus) Zweivierteltakt m two-handed adj grip, blow, catch beidhndig; a two saw eine Sge mit zwei Griffen; a
Wettstreit, bei dem nur zwei der Teilnehmer eine Chance haben zu gewinnen two-income family two-legged adj zweibeinig; a two animal ein Zweibeinig; a two animal ein Zweibeinig; a two-part adj (Mus) zweistimmig, fr zwei Stimmen two-party system n Zweiparteiensystem nt twopence piece two-phase adj (Elec) Zweiphasen-; two
current Zweiphasenstrom m two-pin plug n Stecker m mit zwei Kontakten two-seater n (= car, plane) Zweisterne-; two petrol (Brit dated) Normalbenzin nt; two hotel Zweisterne-; two petrol (Brit dated) Normalbenzin nt; two hotel Zweisterne-; two petrol (Brit dated) Normalbenzin nt; two hotel Zweisterne-; two petrol (Brit dated) Normalbenzin nt; two hotel Zweisterne-; two petrol (Brit dated) Normalbenzin nt; two hotel Zweisterne-; two petrol (Brit dated) Normalbenzin nt; two hotel Zweisterne-; two petrol (Brit dated) Normalbenzin nt; two hotel Zweisterne-; two petrol (Brit dated) Normalbenzin nt; two hotel Zweisterne-; two petrol (Brit dated) Normalbenzin nt; two hotel Zweisterne-; two petrol (Brit dated) Normalbenzin nt; two hotel Zweisterne-; two petrol (Brit dated) Normalbenzin nt; two hotel Zweisterne-; two petrol (Brit dated) Normalbenzin nt; two hotel Zweisterne-; two petrol (Brit dated) Normalbenzin nt; two hotel Zweisterne-; two petrol (Brit dated) Normalbenzin nt; two hotel Zweisterne-; two petrol (Brit dated) Normalbenzin nt; two hotel Zweisterne-; two petrol (Brit dated) Normalbenzin nt; two hotel Zweisterne-; two petrol (Brit dated) Normalbenzin nt; two hotel Zweisterne-; two petrol (Brit dated) Normalbenzin nt; two hotel Zweisterne-; two petrol (Brit dated) Normalbenzin nt; two hotel Zweisterne-; two petrol (Brit dated) Normalbenzin nt; two hotel Zweisterne-; two petrol (Brit dated) Normalbenzin nt; two hotel Zweisterne-; two petrol (Brit dated) Normalbenzin nt; two hotel Zweisterne-; two petrol (Brit dated) Normalbenzin nt; two hotel Zweisterne-; two petrol (Brit dated) Normalbenzin nt; two hotel Zweisterne-; two petrol (Brit dated) Normalbenzin nt; two hotel Zweisterne-; two petrol (Brit dated) Normalbenzin nt; two hotel Zweisterne-; two petrol (Brit dated) Normalbenzin nt; two hotel Zweisterne-; two petrol (Brit dated) Normalbenzin nt; two hotel Zweisterne-; two petrol (Brit dated) Normalbenzin nt; two hotel Zweisterne-; two petrol (Brit dated) Normalbenzin nt; two hotel Zweisterne-; two petrol (Bri
colour) zweifarbig; (in sound) zweitnig: two-up two-down n (Brit inf) kleines Reihenhuschen two-way mirror two-
1999, 2004, 2005, 2007 Collins Italian Dictionary 1st Edition HarperCollins Publishers 1995 (tu) noun1. the number or figure 2. twee 2 dois dva, dv die Zwei to dos kaks kaksi deux, broj ili znamenka dva kett dua tveir due 2 du divi dua tweeto, toerdwjka dois doi; dva, dv dva broj dva tv iki s 2 2. the age of 2. twee dois anos dva roky die Zwei to r dos
aos de edad kaks (aastat vana) kaksi deux ans dvije godine starosti kt v umur 2 tahun tveggja ra due anni 2 dvej met amius divu gadu vecums dua tahun tweetorsalder wiek 2 lat dois anos doi ani dva roky dve (leti) dve godine tv iki ya hai tui adjective 1. 2 in number. twee 2 dois dva, dv zwei to dos kaks kaksi deux 2 dvojica, dvije kett dua tveir due 2 du
divi semuanya dua tweetodwa dois doi; dva, dve dva dva tv iki s hai 2. aged 2. twee de dois anos dvoulet zwei to r gammel de dos aos kaheaastane kaksivuotias de deux ans u dobi od dvije godine ktves umur 2 tahun tweggja ra di due anni 2 dvimetis divgadgs; divus gadus vecs berumur dua tahun tweetodwaletni de dois anos de doi ani dvojron
dveleten dve godine tv iki yanda ln hai two- having two (of something). a two-door car. twee - de dois/duas dvou-, dvoj- zwei-... to- - ( .) de dos... kahe- ... kaksi- /de deux (...) - dvoj- ki ima dva (...) dvo- tv- iki () - c hai two-faced adjective decitful. a two-
faced person. twee hipcrita / duas caras pokryteck falsch falsk de dos caras, hipcrita kahepalgeline kaksinaamainen hypocrite - dvolian ktszn licik tvfaldur roinu ipocrita, falso dviveidis divkosgs suka bermuka-muka onoprechtfalsk, med to ansikter dwulicowy hipcrita ipocrit pokryteck dvolien dvolian falsk, hycklande ikiyzl ; la lc, gi di two-handed
 adjective, adverb (to be used, played etc) with two hands. a two-handed stroke, twee, dubbel de duas mos / ambidestro zweihndig for to hnder; tohnds- de dos manos kaheke-, paaris- kaksiktisesti deux mains , (), () dvostruk, dvoruan ktkezes; kt kzzel hasznland; kt szemlyes dengan dua tangan tveggja handa- (a due mani) dvirankis, dviem rankomis
divrocgs; ar abm rokm dgn dua tangan voor twee handen tohnds- dwurczny, oburczny de duas mos cu amndou minile dvoroen sa obe ruke tvhnt, tvhands- iki elle yaplan; , vi, bng hai tay twosome noun two people; a couple. They usually travel in a twosome. paartjie par dvojice das Paar par pari paire, couple dvoje, par pr; ktszemlyes
sepasang par due, coppia 2 dvejetas; dviese divat pasangan tweetalpardwjka, para par pereche, cuplu dvojica dv
doble sentido kahesuunaline kaksisuuntainen deux sens, bilatral - (), dvosmjeran ktirny (t stb.) dua arah tvstefnu- (a due vie/sensi) dvipusis, dviej krypi divvirzienu-; divpusjs; abpusjs dua hala tweerichtings- toveis-dwukierunkowy de/em dois sentidos cu dou sensuri; cu dou canale obojsmern dvosmeran dubbelriktad, tvvgs- iki ynl, hai chiu
two-year-old noun a person or animal that is two years old. twee jaar oue dois anos de idade dvoulet, - der/die Zweijhrige torig () persona/animal de dos aos de edad kaheaastane kaksivuotias (individu, etc.) g de deux ans 2 dvogodinjak ktves berumur 2 tahun tveggja ra gamall (bambino/animale) di due anni 2 dvimetis divgadnieks dua tahun
tweejarige toring dwulatek (pessoa) de dois anos persoan/animal de doi ani, dvojron, - dveletnik dvogodinjak tvring iki yanda kimse/ey, hai tui adjective (of a person, animal or thing) that is two years old. twee jaar oud dois anos de idade dvoulet zweijhrig torig de dos aos kaheaastane kaksivuotias de deux ans dvogodinjik tvres berumur 2 tahun
tveggja ra di due anni 2 dvej met divgadgs; divus gadus vecs dua tahun tweejarigtors-, torigdwuletni de dois anos de doi ani ; dvojron dveleten dvogodinji tvrig iki yanda () ngi hoc con vt c hai tui in two (broken) in two pieces. The magazine was torn in two. in twee dele ao meio na dva kusy entzwei i to dele en dos kaheks kahteen osaan en deux
dwa dois tv iki hai Multilingual Translator HarperCollins Publishers 2009 Collins Multilingual Translator HarperCollins Publishers 2009 Want to thank TFD for its existence? Tell a friend about us, add a link to this page, or visit the webmaster's page for free fun content. Link to this page: By giving the balloon these cubic dimensions, and filling it with
hydrogen gas, instead of common air-the former being fourteen and a half times lighter and weight of the gas contained in the balloon and the weight of
the surrounding atmosphere that constitutes the ascensional force of the former. Two or three of us had been resting ourselves among the tranquil and beautiful scenery of the island of Ischia, eighteen miles out in the harbor, for two days; we called it "resting," but I do not remember now what the resting consisted of, for when we got back to Naples
 we had not slept for forty-eight hours. We have seen how his imprudence in following Rosa into the garden had unmasked him in the eyes of the young damsel, and how the instinctive fears of Cornelius had put the two lovers on their guard against him. When Muda Saffir turned from the two Dyaks who had brought him news of the treasure he
desperation that they resolved to fight them all three, the first time they had a fair opportunity. Two kings' sons once upon a time went into the world to seek their fortunes; but they soon fell into a wasteful foolish way of living, so that they could not return home again. It is a notched stick of a peculiar form, some two feet in length, which is
perpendicularly inserted into the starboard gunwale near the bow, for the purpose of furnishing a rest for the wooden extremity of the harpoon, whose other naked, barbed end slopingly projects from the prow. In treating this subject, two classes of facts, to a large extent fundamentally different, have generally been confounded together; namely, the
 sterility of two species when first crossed, and the sterility of the hybrids produced from them. Here, now, are two great whales, laying their heads together; let us join them, and lay together our own. The wall which encompassed it is two feet and a half high, and at least eleven inches broad, so that a coach and horses may be driven very safely round
it; and it is flanked with strong towers at ten feet distance. And Simon Nishikanta tore himself away from his everlasting painting of all colour-delicacies of sea and sky such as are painted by seminary maidens, to be helped and hoisted up the ratlines of the mizzen rigging, the huge bulk of him, by two grinning, slim-waisted sailors, until they lashed
him squarely on the crosstrees and left him to stare with eyes of golden desire, across the sun-washed sea through the finest pair of unredeemed binoculars that had ever been pledged in his pawnshops. Some lanes cut -- as steps cut the two great straight lines of the port and the street. 1. Two (numeral): The cardinal
number equal to the sum of one and one. 2. Two (adjective): Describing a quantity or amount that is one more than one. 3. Two (noun): symbol or word representing the number after one and before three in the decimal system. The term "two" is widely recognized and used across various contexts, from simple arithmetic to cultural idioms. It represents that is one more than one. 3. Two (noun): symbol or word represents the first three in the decimal system. The term "two" is widely recognized and used across various contexts, from simple arithmetic to cultural idioms. It represents that is one more than one. 3. Two (noun): symbol or word represents the first three in the decimal system. The term "two" is widely recognized and used across various contexts, from simple arithmetic to cultural idioms. It represents the first three in the decimal system.
a basic mathematical concept and is typically one of the first numbers children learn. Let's explore the various facets of "two," including its definitions, pronunciation, synonyms, and more. Read on to gain a deeper understanding of the simplicity and significance of the number two. "Two" Definition: What Does "Two" Mean? "Two" is a versatile term
that can function as an adjective, pronoun, or noun, each carrying distinct meanings related to the concept of the number two. Let's explore these varied uses in detail:Definition is used to describe a quantity, most notably in sentences
like "I have two apples." It is also associated with specifying the second item in a sequence. Definition of "Two": Small Approximate number of indicated things. This idiomatic use suggests a pair or couple, for example, "Two of them are missing." Definition of "Two": The
Numeral "Two" also describes the number two as a noun. This could apply to counting or ordering in a series, emphasizing its role as the second number, such as "The number two is important in binary code. Parts of SpeechIn grammar, "two" primarily functions as a numeral, an adjective, and less frequently as a noun. As a numeral, it is used to
indicate quantity. As an adjective, it describes the quantity of nouns. Uncommonly, it functions as a noun in phrases like "I'll take the two of those."How to Pronounced with a hard 't' followed by a prolonged 'oo' sound, emphasizing the 'u'
phonetically. Phonetic Pronunciation: [tu]Synonyms of "Two": Other Ways to Say "Two" while "two" specifically refers to a quantity, its antonyms refer to different
 quantities.OneThreeMultipleFewSeveralExamples of "Two" in a SentenceUnderstanding "two" in context can help grasp its usage:1. She bought two to tango.5. He was caught between two choices.6. Two days ago, we received the good news.7.
 She divided the cake into two equal parts.8. Two kilometers is a long walk for a small child.9. The agreement was signed by the two parties.10. He offered two different perspectives on the issue. Frequency of Use "Two" is one of the most frequently used numbers in many languages, including English. It appears often in literature, where dualities are a
common theme. Variants of "Two" "Two" also has some variants that are used in specific contexts: 1. Twain: An archaic term still used in the phrase "never the twain shall meet." 2. To: While not a numerical variant, it is a homophone often encountered in spoken English. 3. Too: Another homophone used to mean "also" or to indicate excess. Related
Terms to "Two" Related terms help expand on the concept of "two":1. Dual: Pertaining to or involving two.2. Binary: Consisting of two parts.3. Couple: Two persons considered to have joined together.4. Pair: Two corresponding things designed for use together.5. Two corresponding things designed for use together.5.
decker, a vessel of war carrying guns on two decks.adjs. Two-edged, having two edges; Two-forked, double-dealing, false; Two-forked, having fronts on opposite sides; Two-handed, having, or used with, two
 hands: ambidexterous, handy: to be used by two persons; Two-leaged, having two heads: directed by two authorities; Two-leaved, having two distinct leaves; Two-leaged, furnished with two legs; Two-lipped, having two lips: divided so as to
resemble two lips; Two-masted, having two masts; Two-needle, perforated with two needles.n. Twopence (tupens, or tpens), the sum of two pennies: (Shak.) a gilt coin worth two pence.adj. Twopenny (tupen-i, or tpen-i), of the value of
twopence: cheap, worthless.n. ale sold at twopence a quart.adjs. Two-ply, consisting of two thicknesses: woven double; Two-ranked, alternately arranged in two exactly opposite rows, distichous, bifarious; Two-sided, having two surfaces, or two aspects or phases: facing two ways, turned in two directions, often with implied sense of double-dealing or
deceit; Twosome, two, twofold; Two-tongued, double mode of variation; Tw-ntured, double mode of variation; Tw-ntured, double mode of variation; Tw-ntured, double mode of variation; Two-tongued, deceitful; Two-way, arranged so as to permit a fluid to be turned into either of two channels: (math.) having a double mode of variation; Two-tongued, double mode of variation
Ger. zwei, Goth. twai; also Gr. dyo, L. duo, Sans. dva, Gael. da, do.]Integer number 2This article is about the number. For the years, see 2 (disambiguation), II (disambiguation), II (disambiguation), and Number Two (disambiguation). Natural number 1 2 3 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 List of numbersIntegers 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90
CardinaltwoOrdinal2nd (second)Numeral systembinaryFactorization (1 + i) (1 i) {\displaystyle (1+i)(1-i)} Prime1stDivisors1, 2Greek numeral1212Hexadecimal212Hexadecimal212Hexadecimal216Greek numeral'Arabic,
 Kurdish, Persian, Sindhi, UrduGe'ezBengaliChinese numeralDevangarSantaliTamilKannadaHebrewArmenianKhmerMaya numeral, Chinese counting rod||Morse code.___2 (two) is a number, numeral and digit. It is the natural number following 1 and
 preceding 3. It is the smallest and the only even prime number. Because it forms the basis of a duality, it has religious and spiritual significance in many cultures. The number 2 is the second natural number after 1. Each natural number, including 2, is constructed by succession, that is, by adding 1 to the previous natural number. [1] 2 is the smallest
and the only even prime number, and the first Ramanujan prime.[2] It is also the first superior highly composite number, [3] and the first colossally abundant number. [4] and the first superior highly composite number, [3] and the first superior highly composite number.
will end with an even digit. A digon is a polygon with two sides (or edges) and two vertices.[6]:52 Two distinct points in a plane are always sufficient to define a unique line in a nontrivial Euclidean space.[7] as that is a field has a minimum of two elements.[8] Two distinct points in a plane are always sufficient to define a unique line in a nontrivial Euclidean space.[7] as that is a field has a minimum of two elements.[8] Two distinct points in a polygon with two sides (or edges) and two vertices.[8] Two distinct points in a plane are always sufficient to define a unique line in a nontrivial Euclidean space.[7] As that is a field has a minimum of two elements.[8] Two distinct points in a plane are always sufficient to define a unique line in a nontrivial Euclidean space.[8] Two distinct points in a plane are always sufficient to define a unique line in a nontrivial Euclidean space.[8] Two distinct points in a plane are always sufficient to define a unique line in a nontrivial Euclidean space.[9] Two distinct points in a plane are always sufficient to define a unique line in a nontrivial Euclidean space.[9] Two distinct points in a plane are always sufficient to define a unique line in a nontrivial Euclidean space.[9] Two distinct points in a plane are always sufficient to define a unique line in a nontrivial Euclidean space.[9] Two distinct points in a plane are always sufficient to define a unique line in a nontrivial Euclidean space.[9] Two distinct points in a plane are always sufficient to define a unique line in a nontrivial Euclidean space.[9] Two distinct points in a plane are always sufficient to define a unique line in a nontrivial Euclidean space.[9] Two distinct points in a plane are always sufficient to define a unique line in a nontrivial Euclidean space.[9] Two distinct points in a nontrivial Euclidean space.[9] Two distinct points in a nontrivial Euclidean space.[9] Two distinct points in a nontrivial Euclidean space are always space.[9] Two distinct points in a nontrivial Euclidean space a
 most commonly a determiner used with plural countable nouns, as in two days or I'll take these two.[10] Two is a noun when it refers to the number two as in two plus two is four. The word two is derived from the Old English words tw (feminine), t (neuter), and twen (masculine, which survives today in the form twain). [11] The digit used in the modern
 Western world to represent the number 2 traces its roots back to the Indic Brahmic script, where "2" was written as two horizontal lines. The modern Chinese and Japanese languages (and Korean Hanja) still use this method. The Gupta script rotated the two lines 45degrees, making them diagonal. The top line was sometimes also shortened and had
 its bottom end curve towards the center of the bottom line. In the Nagari script, the top line was written more like a curve connecting to the bottom line. In the Arabic Ghubar writing, the bottom line to its original horizontal position, but
keeping the top line as a curve that connects to the bottom line leads to our modern digit.[12]The first magic number - number of electrons in the innermost electron shell of an atom.[13]Binary number - Rolman, Samuel (1912). Coan, C. Arthur (ed.). Nature's Harmonic Unity: A Treatise on Its Relation to Proportional Form. New York and London
G.P. Putnam's Sons. p.10.^ "Sloane's A104272: Ramanujan primes". The On-Line Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences. OEIS Foundation. Archived from the original on 2011-04-28. Retrieved 2024-11-28.^ Sloane, N.J.A. (ed.). "Sequence A005843".
(The nonnegative even numbers)". The On-Line Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences. OEIS Foundation. Retrieved 2022-12-15.^ Wilson, Robin (2014). Four Colors Suffice (Revised colored.). Princeton University Press. ISBN 978-0-691-15822-8.^ Carrell, Jim. "Chapter 1 | Euclidean Spaces and Their Geometry". MATH 307 Applied Linear Algebra
(PDF). "Field Contains at least 2 Elements". "How computers see the world - Binary - KS3 Computer Science Revision". BBC Bitesize. Retrieved 2024-06-05. Huddleston, Rodney D.; Pullum, Geoffrey K.; Reynolds, Brett (2022). A student's introduction to English grammar (2nded.). Cambridge, United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press. p.117
ISBN 978-1-316-51464-1. OCLC 1255524478. "two, adj., n., and adv.". Oxford English Dictionary (Onlineed.). Oxford English Dictionary (Onlineed.). Oxford English Dictionary (Onlineed.). The Harvill
Press (1998): 393, Fig. 24.62^ "The Complete Explanation of Special Numbers Undicate the Filling of Subshells Within Those Shells". www.sjsu.edu. Archived from the original on 2019-12-22. Mathematics portal Wikimedia and the Revelation of Special Numbers Undicate the Filling of Subshells Within Those Shells".
Commons has media related to:2 (number) (category)Prime curiosities: 2Look up twoor both in Wiktionary, the free dictionary.Retrieved from "2Calendar yearYearsMillennium1stmillennium1stmillennium2centuryBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stce
entitiesCategoriesBirthsDeathsvte2 BC in various calendar4749Balinese saka calendar55075508Chinese calendar595 594Berber calendar543Burmese calendar543Burmese calendar543Burmese calendar55075508Chinese calendar543Burmese calendar543Burmese calendar543Burmese calendar543Burmese calendar543Burmese calendar55075508Chinese calendar543Burmese calendar543Burmese calendar543Burmese calendar543Burmese calendar543Burmese calendar543Burmese calendar55075508Chinese calendar543Burmese calendar543Burmese calendar543Burmese calendar543Burmese calendar543Burmese calendar543Burmese calendar55075508Chinese calendar543Burmese calen
(EarthHorse) 2696 or 2489to (EarthGoat) 2697 or 2480to (EarthGoat) 2697 or 2490Coptic calendar 37593760 Hindu calendar 3759376
 calendar 2 BCII BCKorean calendar 2332Minguo calendar 1913 before ROC1913Nanakshahi calendar 1469Seleucid era 310/311 AGThai solar calendar (male Earth-Horse) 25 or 1027 Year 2 BC was a common year starting on Thursday or Friday of the Julian calendar (the sources
differ, see leap year error for further information) and a common year starting on Wednesday of the Proleptic Julian calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Augustus and Silvanus (or, less frequently, year 752 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 2 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the
Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. February 5 Augustus is proclaimed pater patriae ("father of the country") by the Roman Senate. This bestowed title is the logical consequence and final proof of Augustus' supreme position as princeps, the first in charge over the Roman state. [1] Julia the Elder,
Epiphanius[5] (probably after the statement of Jesus being "around 30 years old" in AD 29).[6]Dedication of the Forum Augustum.[7]Phraates V and his mother Musa become rulers of the Parthian Empire following the murder of Phraates IV. Tigranes IV and Erato are restored to the throne after deposing Artavasdes III. Jesus, basis of Christianity (born
in the month of Ethanim (Tishrei) (SeptemberOctober) (approximate date, according to Eusebius of Caesarea and Jehovah's Witnesses) Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus, father of Nero[8]Fu, Chinese Grand Empress of the Han dynastyIullus Antonius, Roman consul and son of Mark Antony (b. 43 BC) Phraates IV, king of the Parthian EmpireWikimedia
Commons has media related to 2 BC. Swan, Peter M. (2004). The Augustan Succession. Oxford University Press. pp.103104. ISBN 978-0-19-534714-2. Velleius Paterculus, 2.100 Cassius Dio 55.10 "Roman aqueducts: Rome Aqua Alsietina (Italy)". www.romanaqueducts.info. Retrieved September 22, 2023. Beyer, David (1998). "Josephus Paterculus, 2.100 Cassius Dio 55.10 "Roman aqueducts: Rome Aqua Alsietina (Italy)". www.romanaqueducts.info. Retrieved September 22, 2023. Beyer, David (1998). "Josephus Paterculus, 2.100 Cassius Dio 55.10 "Roman aqueducts: Rome Aqua Alsietina (Italy)". www.romanaqueducts.info. Retrieved September 22, 2023. Beyer, David (1998). "Josephus Paterculus, 2.100 "Roman aqueducts: Rome Aqua Alsietina (Italy)". www.romanaqueducts.info. Retrieved September 22, 2023. Beyer, David (1998). "Josephus Paterculus, 2.100 "Roman aqueducts: Rome Aqua Alsietina (Italy)". www.romanaqueducts.info. Retrieved September 22, 2023. Beyer, David (1998). "Josephus Paterculus, 2.100 "Roman aqueducts: Rome Aqua Alsietina (Italy)". www.romanaqueducts.info. Retrieved September 22, 2023. Beyer, David (1998). "Josephus Paterculus, 2.100 "Roman aqueducts: Rome Aqua Alsietina (Italy)". www.romanaqueducts.info. Retrieved September 22, 2023. Beyer, David (1998). "Josephus Paterculus, 2.100 "Roman aqueducts: Rome Aqua Alsietina (Italy)". www.romanaqueducts.info. Retrieved September 22, 2023. Beyer, David (1998). "Josephus Paterculus, 2.100 "Roman aqueducts: Rome Aqua Alsietina (Italy)". www.romanaqueducts.info. Retrieved September 22, 2023. Beyer, David (1998). "Josephus Paterculus, 2.100 "Roman aqueducts: Rome Aqua Alsietina (Italy)". Www.romanaqueducts.
 Reexamined: Unraveling the Twenty-Second Year of Tiberius". In Vardaman, Jerry (ed.). Chronos, Kairos, Christos II: Chronological, Nativity, and Religious Studies in Memory of Ray Summers. Mercer University Press. pp.8596. ISBN 978-0-86554-582-3.^ Finegan, Jack (2015). The Handbook of Biblical Chronology. Hendrickson Publishers. p.345
ISBN 978-1-61970-641-5. Stambaugh, John E. (1988). The Ancient Roman City. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press. p.54. ISBN 0-8018-3574-7. Smith, William (ed.), Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology, vol. 1, Boston: Little, Brown and Company,
p.86.Retrieved from "3DecadeMillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmillennia1stmi
 history)Octavian Caesar becomes Roman Consul for the fifth time. His partner is Sextus Appuleius. He is granted the title of imperator, and for the third time in Roman history the doors of the Temple of Janus are closed, signalling peace. Octavian celebrates, in Rome, three triumphs on consecutive days (August 13, August 14, and August 15) to
commemorate his victories in Illyricum, Actium and Egypt. Marcus Licinius Crassus campaigns successfully in the Balkans, killing the king of the Bastarnae by his own hand, but is denied the right to dedicate the spolia opima by Octavian. Sofia, modern day capital of Bulgaria, is conquered by the Romans and becomes known as Ulpia Serdica. Start of
the Cantabrian Wars against Roman occupation in Hispania. Though started under the triumvirate with Mark Anthony and Marcus Lepidus, Octavian completes three projects in the Forum Romanum: Temple of the Deified Julius, the Curia, and the Chalcidicum. [1] March 1 Horace writes the ode Occidit Daci Cotisonis agmen. Virgil probably completes
the Georgics and begins composition of the Aeneid. This section is transcluded from 28BC. (edit | history) Gaius Julius Caesar Octavian becomes Roman Consul for the second time. The Roman Senate grants Octavian Caesar imperium maius (supreme command) of the Roman
armed forces (Around 28 legions). Augustus initiates a census of the Roman Republic for the first time since 69 BC.[2]May 10 The earliest dated record of a sunspot by Chinese astronomers.[3]This section is transcluded from 27BC. (edit | history)Gaius Julius Caesar Octavian becomes Roman Consul for the seventh time. His partner Marcus Vipsanius
Agrippa becomes Consul for the third time. January 16 Octavian formally returns full power to the Senate; they give him the titles of Princeps and Augustus. He accepts this honor, having declined the alternative title of Romulus, [4] thus becoming first Roman emperor. Caesar Augustus starts a new military reform. He reduces the number of legions to
26 and creates the Praetorian Guard (1,000 men). Augustus forms the Classis Misenensis, based in the harbor of Portus Julius at Misenum. Agrippa divides Hispania Ulterior into Baetica and Lusitania, and enlarges Hispania Citerior. Northern statue of the Colossi of Memnon is shattered by an earthquake in Egypt (according to Strabo). Marcus Agrippa
 begins the construction of the old Pantheon, Rome. Augustus' first census of the Roman Empire (formerly the Roman Republic) reports a total of 4,063,000 citizens. [5] This section is transcluded from 26BC. (edit | history) Imperator Caesar Augustus becomes Roman Consul for the
 second time and refounds the old Contestanian Iberian capital of Ilici (Elche), known since then as "Colonia Iulia Ilici Augustas makes her the queen of Mauretania in her own right. Disastrous campaign of Aelius Gallus in the Arabian Peninsula, then known as "Arabia
 Felix". Tiridates II invades Parthia and issues coins dated from March and May, 26 BC. Gavius Silo, orator, is heard by Caesar Augustus - mentioned by Seneca. Augustus - mentioned by Seneca. Augustus starts a campaign against the Cantabrians in northern Hispania. He leads an army (8 legions) and consolidates the north-eastern region. Dioteimus Alaieus is one of the Archons of
Athens. Abgar III of Osroene is succeeded by Abgar IV Sumaqa. The Andhra dynasty replaces the Kanva dynasty, and rules over the eastern part of India. August 29 Christian Cross Asterism (astronomy) at Zenith of Lima, Peru. This section is transcluded from 25BC. (edit | history) Imperator Caesar Augustus becomes Consul for the ninth time. His
partner is Marcus Junius Silanus. The temple to Neptune on the Circus Flaminius is built. Estimation: Rome, capital of the Roman Empire, becomes the largest city in the world, taking the lead from Chang'an, capital of China. [6] Galatia becomes the largest city in the world, taking the lead from Chang'an, capital of the Roman Empire, becomes the largest city in the world, taking the lead from Chang'an, capital of China.
 Roman colony of Emerita Augusta is founded (present-day Mrida). The government gives its tributary states 20,000 rolls of silk cloth and about 20,000 pounds of silk floss. This section is transcluded from 24BC. (edit | history) Caesar Augustus becomes Roman Consul for the tenth time. His partner is Gaius Norbanus Flaccus. Augustus founds the city of
 Nicopolis in Egypt to commemorate his final victory over Mark Antony. Herod the Great marries for a third time, to Mariamne II, after a 4-year hiatus from family life (after putting to death his 2nd wife Mariamne I). This section is transcluded from 23BC. (edit | history) Caesar Augustus becomes Roman consul for the eleventh time. His co-consul is
 Aulus Terentius Varro Murena. Augustus relinquishes the position of consul, retains that of tribune of Rome, and assumes that of Princeps, or "First Citizen." (see Roman Empire). Augustus gets seriously ill: he gives Agrippa his signet ring and grants him the title imperium pro consule. Marcus Claudius Marcellus (nephew of Augustus) falls ill from a
fever shortly after his uncle recovers and dies at the age of nineteen while serving as an aedile. The Nubians, led by queen Kandake Amanirenas, take the initiative against the Roman province of Egypt moving towards Elephantine. In response to Mero's incursions into Upper Egypt, the Roman legions move south and
raze Napata. (History of Sudan). Herod the Great builds a palace in Jerusalem and the fortress Herodium in Judaea. He also marries his third wife, named Mariamne, the daughter of high priest Simon. Following coinage reform, the as is struck in reddish pure copper, instead of bronze. The denominations of sestertius and dupondius are introduced as
large bronze coins.Ma'nu III Saphul becomes ruler of Osroene.The Roman writer, architecture (known today as The Ten Books of Architecture), a treatise in Latin on architecture, and perhaps the first work about this discipline. The Roman poet Horace publishes the first three books of
Odes. The earliest documented instance of wrestling in JapanThis section is transcluded from 22BC. (edit | history) Aemilius Lepidus Paullus and Lucius Munatius Plancus are Censors. The Roman governor of Egypt, Gaius Petronius, marches up the Nile with legions XXII Deiotariana and III Cyrenaica, and destroys the Nubian capital of Napata. King
Artaxias II returns, with the support of the Parthians, to Armenia and claims the throne. Artavasdes I escapes to Rome, where Caesar Augustus receives him. This section is transcluded from 21BC. (edit | history) Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa divorces Claudia Marcella Major, and marries Julia the Elder, daughter of Caesar Augustus. [7] This section is
transcluded from 20BC. (edit | history)May 12 Emperor Augustus Caesar negotiates a peace with Parthia, making Armenia a buffer zone between the two major powers. The captured eagles of Marcus Licinius Crassus and Mark Antony are returned. Based on the scenes and the style of the work, the Portland Vase is believed to have been made in
 Alexandria some time between this year and AD 100. King Herod the Great begins renovation of the Temple in Jerusalem. Maison Carre, Nmes, France, is built (approximate date). Marcus Verrius Flaccus' De verborum significatu is published. It is one of the first
great dictionaries in history. Caesar Augustus, Roman Emperor (27 BCAD 14) Transcluding articles: 29 BC, 28 BC, 27 BC, 26 BC, 25 BC, 28 BC, 27 BC, 28 BC, 28
politician and general (d. 1 BC)Herod Archelaus, ethnarch of Samaria (Judea) (d. AD 38)21BC Naevius Sutorius Macro, Roman prefect and politician (d. AD 38)20BC June 3 Lucius Aelius Sejanus, advisor of Tiberius (d. AD 31)Gaius Caesar, grandson of Augustus Caesar, grandson of Augustus Caesar, grandson of Mark Antonius, grandson of Mark Antonius, grandson of Augustus Caesar, grandson of Mark Antonius, grandson of Mark Antoniu
 Hasmonean princess (approximate date)Mariamne I, Hasmonean princess and wife Herod the Great (or 29 BC)27BC Marcus Terentius Valerius Messalla Rufus, Roman politician 25BC Amyntas of Galatia, King of Galatia24BC
 Aulus Terentius Varro Murena, Roman general and politician 23BC Marcus Claudius Marcellus, son of Octavia and nephew of Augustus (b. 42 BC)22BC Lucius Licinius Varro Murena, Roman politician 23BC Marcus Claudius Marcellus, son of Octavia and nephew of Augustus (b. 42 BC)22BC Lucius Licinius Varro Murena, Roman politician 23BC Marcus Claudius Marcellus, son of Octavia and nephew of Augustus (b. 42 BC)22BC Lucius Licinius Varro Murena, Roman politician 23BC Marcus Claudius Marcellus, son of Octavia and nephew of Augustus (b. 42 BC)22BC Lucius Licinius Varro Murena, Roman politician 23BC Marcus Claudius Marcellus, son of Octavia and nephew of Augustus (b. 42 BC)22BC Lucius Licinius Varro Murena, Roman politician 23BC Marcus Claudius Marcellus, son of Octavia and nephew of Augustus (b. 42 BC)22BC Lucius Licinius Varro Murena, Roman politician 23BC Marcus Claudius Marcellus, son of Octavia and nephew of Augustus (b. 42 BC)22BC Lucius Licinius Varro Murena, Roman politician 23BC Marcus Claudius Marcellus, son of Octavia and nephew of Augustus (b. 42 BC)22BC Lucius Licinius Varro Murena, Roman politician 23BC Marcus Claudius Marcellus, son of Octavia and nephew of Augustus (b. 42 BC)22BC Lucius Licinius Varro Murena, Roman politician 23BC Marcus Claudius Marcellus, son of Octavia and nephew of Augustus (b. 42 BC)22BC Lucius Licinius Varro Marcus Claudius Marcellus, son of Octavia and nephew of Augustus (b. 42 BC)22BC Lucius Licinius Varro Marcus Claudius Marcellus, son of Octavia and nephew of Augustus (b. 42 BC)22BC Lucius Licinius Varro Marcus Claudius Marcellus, son of Octavia and nephew of Augustus (b. 42 BC)22BC Lucius Licinius Varro Marcus Claudius Marcellus, son of Octavia and nephew of Augustus (b. 42 BC)22BC Lucius Licinius Varro Marcus Claudius Marcellus, son of Octavia and nephew of Augustus (b. 42 BC)22BC Lucius Licinius Varro Marcus Claudius Varro Marcus
 EmpireMirian II (or Mirvan), king of Iberia (Georgia) Mithridates II, king of Commagene (Armenia) Stambaugh, John E. (1988). The Ancient Roman City. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press. p.50. ISBN0-8018-3574-7. "LacusCurtius Res Gestae Divi Augusti (II)". penelope.uchicago.edu. Retrieved 2017-02-22. "The Observation of Sunspots"
UNESCO Courier. 1988. Archived from the original on 2012-06-28. Retrieved 2010-07-14.^ Gross, W. H. "The Propaganda of an Unpopular Ideology", in The Age of Augustus: Interdisciplinary Conference held at Brown University, April 30May 2, 1982, edited by Rolf Winkes (Rhode Island: Centre for Old World Archaeology and Art, 1985), 35.
 "LacusCurtius Res Gestae Divi Augusti (II)". penelope.uchicago.edu. Retrieved 2017-02-22. Rosenberg, Matt. "What Were the Largest Cities Throughout History?". ThoughtCo. Chrystal, Paul (17 May 2017). Roman Women: The Women who influenced the History of Rome. Fonthill Media. Retrieved 25 June 2025. "Marcus Terentius Varro".
 Encyclopaedia Britannica. Retrieved February 22, 2024. Retrieved from "4This article is about the year. For the highway in British Columbia, see British C
19BC18BC17BCvte20 BC by topicPoliticsState leadersPolitical entitiesCategories BirthsDeathsEstablishmentsvte20 BC in various calendar 4731Balinese saka cale
 calendar 931 Buddhist\ calendar 525 Burmese\ calendar 657 Byzantine\ calendar 54895490 Chinese\ calendar (MetalRat) 2678\ or\ 2471 to\ (MetalOx) 2679\ or\ 2472 Coptic\ calendar 3741 To\ (MetalOx) 2679\ or\ 24
calendar9981Iranian calendar641 BP 640 BPIslamic calendar1487Seleucid era292/293 AGThai solar calendar2314Minguo calendar2314Minguo calendar1487Seleucid era292/293 AGThai solar calendar2314Minguo calendar3487Seleucid era292/293 AGThai solar calendar2314Minguo calendar3487Seleucid era292/293 AGThai solar calendar3487Sele
1045 Year 20 BC was either a common year starting on Tuesday or Thursday or a leap year error for further information) and a common year starting on Tuesday of the Proleptic Julian calendar. At the time, it was also known as the Year of the
Consulship of Appuleius and Nerva (or, less frequently, year 734 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 20 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. May 12 Emperor Augustus Caesar negotiates a peace with Parthia, making Armenia a
buffer zone between the two major powers. The captured eagles of Marcus Licinius Crassus and Mark Antony are returned. Based on the scenes and the style of the work, the Portland Vase is believed to have been made in Alexandria some time between this year and AD 100. King Herod the Great begins renovation of the Temple in Jerusalem. Maison
Carre, Nmes, France, is built (approximate date). The Shakas, a nomadic Iranian tribe, no longer control northwest India (approximate date). Marcus Verrius Flaccus' De verborum significatu is published. It is one of the first great dictionaries in history. June 3 Lucius Aelius Sejanus, advisor of Tiberius (d. AD 31) Gaius Caesar, grandson of Augustus
Caesar (d. AD 4) Lucius Antonius, grandson of Mark Antonius, grandson of Mark Antonius, grandson of Media Atropatene (approximate date) Artaxias II, king of Armenia (Artaxiad dynasty) Fuzhulei Ruodi, ruler of the Xiongnu EmpireMirian II (or Mirvan), king of Iberia (Georgia) Mithridates II, king of Commagene
(Armenia) Retrieved from 5 Calendar yearYearsMillennium1stmillennium1stmillennium2stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcentur
BCAb urbe condita731Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)189th Olympiad (s
305Discordian calendar1144Ethiopian calendar30 29Hebrew calendar37383739Hindu calendar644 BP 643 BPIslamic calendar664 BH 663 BHJavanese calendar47383739Hindu calendar2311Minguo calendar1934 before
ROC1934Nanakshahi calendar1490Seleucid era289/290 AGThai solar calendar520521Tibetan calendar (female Fire-Rooster)104 or 277 or 1049to (male Earth-Dog)105 or 276 or 1048 Year 23 BC was either a common year starting on Saturday or Sunday of the Julian calendar (the sources differ,
see leap year error for further information) and a common year starting on Friday of the Proleptic Julian calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Augustus and Varro (or, less frequently, year 731 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 23 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini
calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Caesar Augustus becomes Roman consul for the eleventh time. His co-consul is Aulus Terentius Varro Murena. Augustus becomes Roman Empire). Augustus gets
seriously ill: he gives Agrippa his signet ring and grants him the title imperium pro consule. Marcus Claudius Marcellus (nephew of Augustus) falls ill from a fever shortly after his uncle recovers and dies at the age of nineteen while serving as an aedile. The Nubians, led by queen Kandake Amanirenas, take the initiative against the Roman Empire, and
attack the Roman province of Egypt moving towards Elephantine. In response to Mero's incursions into Upper Egypt, the Roman legions move south and raze Napata. (History of Sudan). Herod the Great builds a palace in Jerusalem and the fortress Herodium in Judaea. He also marries his third wife, named Mariamne, the daughter of high priest
Simon. Following coinage reform, the as is struck in reddish pure copper, instead of bronze. The denominations of sestertius and dupondius are introduced as large bronze coins. Ma'nu III Saphul becomes ruler of Osroene. The Roman writer, architect and engineer Marcus Vitruvius Pollio finishes writing De Architectura (known today as The Ten Books
of Architecture), a treatise in Latin on architecture, and perhaps the first work about this discipline. The Roman poet Horace publishes the first three books of Odes. The earliest documented instance of wrestling in Japan Dong Xian, Chinese politician and general (d. 1 BC) Herod Archelaus, ethnarch of Samaria (Judea) (d. AD 18) Marcus Claudius
Marcellus, son of Octavia and nephew of Augustus (b. 42 BC)Wikimedia Commons has media related to 23 BC.Retrieved from "6Calendar yearYearsMillennium1stmillennium2ctenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC2state
leadersPolitical entitiesCategoriesDeathsvte26 BC in various calendar4725Balinese saka calendar4
calendar54835484Chinese calendar (WoodHorse)2672 or 2465to (WoodGoat)2673 or 2466Coptic calendar309 308Discordian calendar1141Ethiopian calendar309 308Discordian calendar37353736Hindu calendar37353736Hindu calendar309 308Discordian calendar41141Ethiopian calendar54835484Chinese calendar9975Iranian calendar647 BP 646 BPIslamic calendar667 BH
666 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendar2308Minguo calendar1493Seleucid era286/287 AGThai solar calendar26 BCXXVI BCKorean calendar27 BCXVI BCKorean calendar27 BCXVI BCKorean calendar28 BCXXVI BCXXVI BCXXVI BCXXVI BCXV
or Wednesday or a leap year starting on Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday of the Julian calendar (the sources differ, see leap year error for further information) and a common year starting on Monday of the Proleptic Julian calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Augustus and Taurus (or, less frequently, year 728 Ab urbe
condita). The denomination 26 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Imperator Caesar Augustus becomes Roman Consul for the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Imperator Caesar Augustus becomes Roman Consul for the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years.
old Contestanian Iberian capital of Ilici (Elche), known since then as "Colonia Iulia Ilici Augusta". Cleopatra Selene marries Juba II of Numidia, and as a wedding present Augustus makes her the queen of Mauretania in her own right. Disastrous campaign of Aelius Gallus in the Arabian Peninsula, then known as "Arabia Felix". Tiridates II invades Parthia
and issues coins dated from March and May, 26 BC.Gavius Silo, orator, is heard by Caesar Augustus - mentioned by Seneca. Augustus starts a campaign against the Cantabrians in northern Hispania. He leads an army (8 legions) and consolidates the north-eastern region. Dioteimus Alaieus is one of the Archons of Athens. Abgar III of Osroene is
succeeded by Abgar IV Sumaga. The Andhra dynasty replaces the Kanva dynasty, and rules over the eastern part of India. August 29 Christian Cross Asterism (astronomy) at Zenith of Lima, Peru. Gaius Cornelius Gallus, Roman politician and poet (b. 70 BC) Marcus Valerius Messalla Rufus, Roman politician Retrieved from "7This article needs additional
citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources: "29 BC"news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (February 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar
yearYearsMillennium1stmillennium1stmillennium1stmillenniumBCCenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC2stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcentur
Greek Olympiad (summer)187th Olympiad, year 4Assyrian calendar4722Balinese saka calendar54805481Chinese calendar54805481Chines
calendar36 35Hebrew calendar37323733Hindu calendar50 BP 649 BPIslamic calendar670 BH 669 BHJavanese calendar972Iranian calendar29 BCXXIX BCKorean calendar2305Minguo calendar1940 before ROC1940Nanakshahi
calendar1496Seleucid era283/284 AGThai solar calendar514515Tibetan calendar (female Iron-Rabbit)98 or 283 or 1055to(male Water-Dragon)99 or 282 or 1054 Year 29 BC was either a common year starting on Friday or Saturday of the Julian calendar (the sources differ, see leap year error for
further information) and a leap year starting on Thursday of the Proleptic Julian calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Octavian and Appuleius (or, less frequently, year 725 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 29 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became
the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Octavian Caesar becomes Roman Consul for the title of imperator, and the title of imperator in the 
(August 13, August 14, and August 15) to commemorate his victories in Illyricum, Actium and Egypt. Marcus Licinius Crassus campaigns successfully in the Balkans, killing the king of the Bastarnae by his own hand, but is denied the right to dedicate the spolia opima by Octavian. Sofia, modern day capital of Bulgaria, is conquered by the Romans and
 becomes known as Ulpia Serdica. Start of the Cantabrian Wars against Roman occupation in Hispania. Though started under the triumvirate with Mark Anthony and Marcus Lepidus, Octavian completes three projects in the Forum Romanum: Temple of the Deified Julius, the Curia, and the Chalcidicum. [1] March 1 Horace writes the ode Occidit Daci
Cotisonis agmen. Virgil probably completes the Georgics and begins composition of the Aeneid. Antiochus II, Armenian prince of Egypt (b. 36 BC) Stambaugh, John E. (1988). The Ancient Roman City. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins
University Press. p.50. ISBN0-8018-3574-7.Retrieved from "8Calendar yearYearsMillennium1stmillennium1stmillennium2CenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC3BC30sBC29BCvte32 BC by topicPoliticsState leadersPolitical entitiesCategoriesBirthsDeathsvte32 BC in various
calendarsGregorian calendar32 BCXXXII BCAb urbe condita722Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 292- PharaohCleopatra VII, 20Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)187th Olympiad (summer)187th Olympiad (victor)Assyrian calendar4719Balinese saka calendar4719Balinese
calendar54775478Chinese calendar (EarthRat)2666 or 2459to (EarthOx)2667 or 2460Coptic calendar315 314Discordian calendar37293730Hindu calendar37293730Hindu calendar37293730Hindu calendar37293730Hindu calendar315 314Discordian calendar37293730Hindu calendar37293730
BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendar32 BCXXXII BCKorean calendar1499Seleucid era280/281 AGThai solar calendar1
Tuesday or a leap year starting on Sunday, Monday of the Foleptic Julian calendar (the sources differ, see leap year error for further information) and a common year starting on Monday of the Proleptic Julian calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Ahenobarbus and Sosius (or, less frequently, year 722 Ab urbe condita)
The denomination 32 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus and Gaius Sosius become consuls of Rome. Spring Final War of the Roman Republic: Mark Antony transfers his headquarters from Samos to
Athens, where he assembles a fleet of 500 combat vessels and 300 transport ships, crewed by 150,000 men. Sparta under Caius Iulius Eurycles, whose father Antony had been ordered to be executed for piracy, declares his support for Octavian. Lappa (modern Argyroupoli) in Attica and Kydonia in Crete revolt against Cleopatra. July The Roman Senate
declares war upon Mark Antony and Cleopatra VII. Octavian Caesar is proclaimed dux and the West - Gallic and Spanish provinces, Africa, Sicily and Sardinia - swear an oath (sacramentum) of loyalty to him. In order to assure this oath, Octavian forces the high priest of the Vestal Virgins in Rome to hand over Antony's will, which contains information
about the Roman-conquered territories as kingdoms and plans to build a tomb in Alexandria for him and Cleopatra. Winter Antony distributes garrisons along the west coast of Greece, stations the fleet at Actium and establishes his headquarters at Patrae. Zacynthus is held by Gaius Sosius, and Methone (Messenia) by Bogud of the royal house of
Mauretania, driven into exile by his brother Bocchus II.Marcus Valerius Messalla, Roman politicianMarch 31 Titus Pomponius Atticus, Roman noblemanRetrieved from "9Calendar yearYearsMillenniumBCCenturiyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcent
34BC33BC32BCvte35 BC by topicPoliticsState leadersPoliticsState leadersPolitical entitiesCategories Deathsvte35 BC in various calendar4716Balinese saka calendarN/ABengali
calendar628 627Berber calendar916Buddhist calendar510Burmese calendar510Burmese calendar54745475Chinese calendar1132Ethiopian calendar42 41Hebrew calendar37263727Hindu calendar5-Vikram Samvat2223- Shaka SamvatN/A- Kali
Yuga30663067Holocene calendar9966Iranian calendar9966Iranian calendar9966Iranian calendar1502Seleucid era277/278 AGThai solar calendar508509Tibetan calendar676 BH 675 BHJavanese calendar1946 before ROC1946Nanakshahi calendar1502Seleucid era277/278 AGThai solar calendar508509Tibetan calendar676 BH 675 BHJavanese calendar7966Iranian calendar508509Tibetan calendar508509Tibetan calendar508509Tibetan calendar676 BH 675 BHJavanese calendar7966Iranian calendar508509Tibetan calendar676 BH 675 BHJavanese calendar7966Iranian calen
1061to(male Fire-Dog)93 or 288 or 1060 Year 35 BC was either a common year starting on Thursday or Friday or Friday or Friday or Friday or Thursday or Friday or Thursday or
time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Cornificius and Sextus (or, less frequently, year 719 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 35 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Illyria becomes a Roman province. Gaius Julius
```

Caesar Octavian conducts a rendezvous with the Roman fleet under Marcus Vipsanius, which is engaged in clearing the Dalmatian coast of piracy.[citation needed]Pannonia is attacked by Octavian Caesar, who conquers and sacks the stronghold Siscia (Sisak) of the Segestani, which is taken after a 30-day siege. The country is not definitely subdued,

```
however, until 9 BC. Sextus Pompeius defeats the governor of Asia, Gaius Furnius, with three legions and seizes Nicaea and Nicomedia (modern Izmit). Marcus Titius arrives in Syria with a large army and marches to Asia Minor. Sextus is caught in Miletus and executed without trial. [1] Azes I, Indo-Scythian ruler, completes the domination of the
 Scythians in northern India. Aristobulus III, high priest of Judea (drowned) (b. 53 BC)[2]Sextus Pompeius, Roman general (executed) (b. 67 BC)[1]^ a b "Sextus Pompey". Oxford Reference. "Aristobulus III". Jewish Encyclopedia. Retrieved from "10Calendar yearYearsMillennium1stmillennium1stmillennium2cnturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC
1stcenturyDecades50sBC40sBC30sBC 20sBC10sBCYears41BC40BC39BC38BC 37BC36BC35BCvte38 BC by topicPoliticsState leadersPolitical entitiesCategoriesBirthsDeathsvte38 BC in various calendarsGregorian calendar38 BCXXXVIII BCAb urbe condita716Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 286- PharaohCleopatra VII, 14Ancient Greek Olympiad
 (summer)185th Olympiad, year 3Assyrian calendar4713Balinese saka calendar4713Balinese saka calendar6715Byzantine calendar6715472Chinese calendar6715472Chinese calendar675Byzantine calendar675Byzantine calendar6715Byzantine calendar6715Byzantine calendar6715472Chinese calendar6715472Chinese calendar6715Byzantine calendar675Byzantine calendar6715Byzantine calendar6715Byzant
 44Hebrew calendar37233724Hindu calendar5- Vikram Samvat1920- Shaka SamvatN/A- Kali Yuga30633064Holocene calendar9963Iranian calendar38 BCXXXVIII BCKorean calendar2296Minguo calendar1949 before ROC1949Nanakshahi calendar1505Seleucid
era274/275 AGThai solar calendar505506Tibetan calendar (male Water-Horse)89 or 292 or 1064to(female Water-Goat)90 or 291 or 1063 Year 38 BC was either a common year starting on Saturday, Sunday or Monday of the Julian calendar (the sources differ, see leap year error for further information) and
a common year starting on Sunday of the Proleptic Julian calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Pulcher and Flaccus (or, less frequently, year 716 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 38 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in
Europe for naming years. It was also the first year (year 1) of the Spanish era calendar in use in Hispania until the 15th century. January 1 Beginning of the Hispania until the 15th century. January 17 Octavian marries Livia while she is still pregnant from a recently broken marriage. Octavian gains permission from the College of Pontiffs to
wed her while she is still pregnant from another husband. Three months after the wedding she gives birth to a second son, Nero Claudius Drusus, while he and his elder brother, the four-year-old Tiberius, are living in Octavian appoints Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa governor of Transalpine Gaul, where he puts down an uprising of
the Aquitanians. He also fights successfully against the Germanic tribes, and becomes the next Roman general to cross the Rhine after Julius Caesar. Parthian invasion into Roman Syria; Publius Ventidius Bassus defeats Pacorus, at the crossing of the Euphrates in the Battle of Cyrrhestica. Ventidius lays siege to Antiochus I of Commagene in Samosata
until relieved by Antony. January 14 Nero Claudius Drusus, Roman politician and military commander, future stepson of Augustus Caesar (d. 9 BC) Lucius Volusius Saturninus, Roman suffect consul (or 37 BC) Antiochus I, king of Commagene (b. c. 86 BC) Pacorus I, crown prince of Parthia (b. c. 63 BC) Retrieved from "11 Calendar
eraXXXIII dynasty, 285- PharaohCleopatra VII, 13Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)185th Olympiad, year 2Assyrian calendar4712Balinese saka calendar54705471Chinese calendar (MetalSnake)2659 or 2452to (WaterHorse)2660 or
2453Coptic calendar322 321Discordian calendar1128Ethiopian calendar46 45Hebrew calendar37223723Hindu calendar660 BP 659 BPIslamic calendar680 BH 679 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendar39 BCXXXIX BCKorean
calendar2295Minguo calendar1950 before ROC1950Nanakshahi calendar1506Seleucid era273/274 AGThai solar calendar504505Tibetan calendar1506Seleucid era273/274 AGThai solar calendar1506Seleucid era273/274 
calendar (the sources differ, see leap year error for further information) and a common year starting on Saturday of the Proleptic Julian calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Censorinus and Sabinus (or, less frequently, year 715 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 39 BC for this year has been used since the early
medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Marcus Antonius dispatches Publius Ventidius Bassus with 11 legions to the East and drives Quintus Labienus out of Asia Minor. Labienus out of Asia
battle at the Taurus Mountains. Publius Ventidius defeats Pharnastanes with his cataphracts at the Amanus Gates, and goes on to reclaim Syria, Phoenicia and Judea. Labienus flees to Cilicia, where he is captured and executed. Sextus Pompey, styles himself "son of Neptune", controls Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica and the Peloponnesus, and is recognized by
the Triumvirate in the Pact of Misenum. The pact helps to assure Rome's grain supply, and the blockade on Roman Italy is lifted. Antonia the Elder, daughter of Mark Antony, grandmother of Mero and Messalina (d. bef. AD 25) Julia the Elder, daughter of Mark Antony, grandmother of Nero and Messalina (d. bef. AD 25) Julia the Elder, daughter of Mark Antony, grandmother of Mark Antony, grandmother of Nero and Messalina (d. bef. AD 25) Julia the Elder, daughter of Mark Antony, grandmother of Mark Antony, g
condita717Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 287- PharaohCleopatra VII, 15Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)185th Olympiad, year 4Assyrian calendar4714Balinese saka calendar4714Balinese saka calendar508Burmese calendar508Burmes
(WoodMonkey)2662 or 2455Coptic calendar320 319Discordian calendar44 43Hebrew calendar44 43Hebrew calendar44 43Hebrew calendar964Iranian calendar658 BP 657 BPIslamic calendar678 BH 677 BHJavanese calendar1130Ethiopian calendar37 BCXXXVII
BCKorean calendar2297Minguo calendar1504Seleucid era275/276 AGThai solar calendar506507Tibetan calendar1504Seleucid era275/276 AGThai solar calendar506507Tibetan calendar506507
 Monday or Tuesday of the Julian calendar (the sources differ, see leap year error for further information) and a leap year starting on Monday of the Proleptic Julian calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Agrippa and Gallus (or, less frequently, year 717 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 37 BC for this year has been used
 since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Consuls: Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa and Titus Statilius Taurus. Agrippa and Titus Statilius Taurus. Agrippa and Titus Statilius Taurus. Agrippa creates the harbour "Portus Julius" in the today-submersed town of Puteoli (the modern Pozzuoli, close to Naples). The port is used to train the warships
 for naval battles, and a new fleet is built, with 20,000 oarsmen gathered by freeing slaves. He also incorporates, on quinqueremes, a technical innovation, called the harpax ("snatcher"): a combination ballista and grappling hook, based on the corvus. Caesar Augustus (Octavian) engineers the "Second Pact of Tarentum" which renews the Triumvirate
 for an additional five years. Mark Antony exchanges 120 ships, for service against Sextus Pompeius. Octavian Caesar donates 1,000 troops from the Praetorian Guard and 20,000 legionaries for the Parthian campaign in Syria. Antony reorganizes Asia Minor under strongmen loyal to him. He raises troops from his allies: Amyntas and Archelaus, kings of
Galatia and Cappadocia. The old kingdom of Pontus is restored, from Armenia to the River Halys under Polemon I.Romans conquer Jerusalem from the Parthians. Herod the Great becomes king of Judea and Ananelus is installed as High Priest; both positions are seized from Antigonus II Mattathias after a five-month siege. Thousands of Jews are
slaughtered by Roman troops supporting Herod. The kingdom of Goguryeo in Korea is founded by the king Dongmyeong. (traditional date)[1] Antigonus II Mattathias (Antigonus II, king and high priest of Judea (6663 BC; assassinated) Jing Fang, Chinese mathematician and music theorist
(b. 78 BC)Orodes II, king of the Parthian Empire (b. 95 BC)Shangguan, Chinese empress of the Han Dynasty "List of Rulers of Korea". www.metmuseum.org. Retrieved from "13Calendar yearYearsMillennium1stmillennium1stmillenniumBCCenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyDecades50sBC40sBC30sBC
 20sBC10sBCYears39BC38BC37BC36BC 35BC34BC33BCvte36 BC by topicPoliticsState leadersPolitical entitiesCategoriesBirthsDeathsvte36 BC in various calendar36 BCXXXVI BCAb urbe condita718Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 288- PharaohCleopatra VII, 16Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)186th Olympiad (victor)Assyrian
calendar4715Balinese saka calendar54735474Chinese calendar629 628Berber calendar54735474Chinese calendar54735474Chinese calendar54735474Chinese calendar673Byzantine calendar54735474Chinese calendar673Byzantine calendar6
calendars-Vikram Samvat2122- Shaka SamvatN/A- Kali Yuga30653066Holocene calendar9965Iranian calendar2298Minguo calendar1947 before ROC1947Nanakshahi calendar1503Seleucid era276/277 AGThai solar
calendar507508Tibetan calendar (male Wood-Monkey)91 or 290 or 1062 to (female Wood-Rooster)92 or 289 or 1061 Year 36 BC was either a common year starting on Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday or a leap year error for further information) and a common year starting on Wednesday of the Julian calendar (the sources differ, see leap year error for further information) and a common year starting on Wednesday of the Julian calendar (the sources differ, see leap year error for further information) and a common year starting on the Julian calendar (the sources differ, see leap year error for further information) and a common year starting on the Julian calendar (the sources differ, see leap year error for further information) and a common year starting on the Julian calendar (the sources differ, see leap year error for further information) and a common year starting on the Julian calendar (the sources differ, see leap year error for further information) and a common year starting on the Julian calendar (the sources differ, see leap year error for further information) and a common year starting on the Julian calendar (the sources differ, see leap year error for further information) and a common year starting on the Julian calendar (the sources differ information) and a common year error for further information (the sources) and the Julian calendar (the sources) and the Julian calendar (the sources) are successful to the Julian calendar (the sources) are successfu
on Wednesday of the Proleptic Julian calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Poplicola and Nerva (or, less frequently, year 718 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 36 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming
years. Consuls: Lucius Gellius Poplicola and Marcus Cocceius Nerva. Publius Canidius Crassus invades Armenia and Iberia (Georgia); he forces Parnavaz II into an alliance against the Parthians, in which he marches with 10 legions and 10,000 cavalry to Carana in Anatolia. July
Octavian's fleet (102 warships) embarks from Puteoli and tries to invade Sicily, but it is caught in a storm at Vibo and forced to return. August Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa, an admiral of Octavian transports his legions, via Leucopetra, to Tauromenium (modern
Taormina). Antony crosses the frontier into Media Atropatene and commences the siege of Phraaspa. He establishes a line of circumvallation and builds siege engines. September 3 Battle of Naulochus: Agrippa defeats Sextus Pompeius, in a naval engagement off Naulochus. Sextus escapes with 17 ships to Messana and then to Asia
 Minor.Marcus Lepidus lands 12 legions from Africa and lays siege to Lilybaeum. He loses his army to Octavian when his men mutiny. Lepidus is kept in luxurious captivity in Rome until his death. Agrippa receives the unprecedented honor of a Naval Crown (corona navalis), wrought of gold and decorated with the prows of ships. October Antony
abandons the siege of Phraaspa (near Maragheh, Iran). He retreats, loses many men to disease and starvation in the subsequent retreat to Egypt, and marries Cleopatra VII while still married to Octavia. Judea: Aristobulus III, the last of the Hasmoneans, becomes High Priest in Jerusalem, replacing Ananelus, who has only held the position for one
year.OctoberDecember The Han dynasty Chinese army under General Chen Tang and General Ch
 Terentius Varro writes De Re Rustica (also called Res Rusticae), January 31 Antonia Minor, daughter of Mark Antony (d. 29 BC)Vipsania Agrippina, daughter of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa and Pomponia Caecilia Attica (d. AD
20) Ariarathes X (or Eusebes Philadelphos), king of Cappadocia Aristobulus III, high priest of Jerusalem (Hasmonean dynasty) Zhizhi Chanyu, Chinese ruler of the Xiongnu EmpireRetrieved from "14This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be
challenged and removed. Find sources: "34 BC"news newspapers books scholar ISTOR (March 2025) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 1 Strong (March 2025) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 1 Strong (March 2025) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 1 Strong (March 2025) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2 Strong (March 2025) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2 Strong (March 2025) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2 Strong (March 2025) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 3 Strong (March 2025) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 3 Strong (March 2025) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 3 Strong (March 2025) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 3 Strong (March 2025) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 3 Strong (March 2025) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 3 Strong (March 2025) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 3 Strong (March 2025) (M
topic Politics State leaders Political entities Categories vte 34 BC in various calendar 4717 Balinese saka calend
calendar917Buddhist calendar511Burmese calendar511Burmese calendar54755476Chinese calendar1133Ethiopian calendar41 40Hebrew calendar37273728Hindu calendar5-Vikram Samvat2324- Shaka SamvatN/A- Kali Yuga30673068Holocene
calendar9967Iranian calendar655 BP 654 BPIslamic calendar1501Seleucid era278/279 AGThai solar calendar1501Seleucid era278/279 AGThai solar calendar1501Seleucid era278/279 AGThai solar calendar1501Seleucid era278/279 AGThai solar calendar2300Minguo calendar300Minguo calendar300M
1059 Year 34 BC was either a common year starting on Friday or Saturday or Saturday or Saturday or Saturday of the Julian calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of
 Antonius and Libo (or, less frequently, year 720 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 34 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Gaius Julius Caesar Octavian pacifies Dalmatia and Pannonia forming the province of Illyricum, [citation
 needed] while Antony regains Armenia from Parthia.[1] Octavian reduces the outposts defending the Liburnian town of Promona, sets up siege works and forces its surrender. Mark Antony becomes Roman Consul for the second time. His partner is Lucius Scribonius Libo. The latter is replaced with Aemilius Lepidus Paullus during the year. Antony
 advances into Armenia with an expeditionary force (16 legions) and marches to the capital Artaxata. He arrests king Artavasdes II and takes him to Alexandria. Autumn The Donations of Alexandria: Antony distributes the eastern kingdoms as a gift to the children of Cleopatra VII of Egypt; he declares Caesarion, Caesar's illegitimate son, as co-ruler of
 Egypt and Cyprus. Alexander Helios receives Armenia and Media; to Cleopatra Selene II he gives the kingdoms of Cyrenaica and Libya. His youngest son Ptolemy Philadelphus receives Armenia and Media; to Cleopatra Selene II he gives the kingdoms of Cyrenaica and Libya. His youngest son Ptolemy Philadelphus receives Armenia and Media; to Cleopatra Selene II he gives the kingdoms of Cyrenaica and Libya. His youngest son Ptolemy Philadelphus receives the Egyptian possessions in Phoenicia, Syria and Cilicia. Antony establishes Cleopatra as a Hellenistic monarch at Alexandria and gives her the title of "Queen of
 Kings". This section is empty. You can help by adding to it. (September 2024) "Mark Antony | Biography, Cleopatra, Death, & Facts | Britannica". www.britannica.com. September 10, 2024. Retrieved September 14, 2024. Retrieved from "15Calendar
eraXXXIII dynasty, 291- PharaohCleopatra VII, 19Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)186th Olympiad, year 4Assyrian calendar512Burmese calendar570Byzantine calendar54765477Chinese calendar (FirePig)2665 or 2458to (EarthRat)2666 or 2459Coptic
calendar316 315Discordian calendar40 39Hebrew calendar40 39Hebrew calendar40 39Hebrew calendar54 BP 653 BPIslamic calendar674 BH 673 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendar33 BCXXXIII BCKorean calendar2301Minguo
calendar1944 before ROC1944Nanakshahi calendar1500Seleucid era279/280 AGThai solar calendar510511Tibetan calendar (female Fire-Pig)94 or 287 or 1059to(male Earth-Rat)95 or 286 or 1058 Year 33 BC was either a common year starting on Saturday, Sunday or Monday or a leap year starting on Sunday of the Julian calendar (the sources difference and the sources difference and the source and the source and the source are starting on Saturday.
see leap year error for further information) and a leap year starting on Saturday of the Proleptic Julian calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Octavian and Tullus (or, less frequently, year 721 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 33 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Dominian and Tullus (or, less frequently, year 721 Ab urbe condita).
calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Gaius Julius Caesar Octavian becomes consul for the second time. [1] His partner is Lucius Volcatius Tullus. Octavian delivers a speech; de summa Republica in the Roman Senate, in which he subjects the Donations. The second term of the Second Triumvirate expires. Marcus
 Vipsanius Agrippa is self demoted to Aedile, and builds the Aqua Julia, one of the aqueducts on which Rome's water supply depends, as well as cleaning the Cloaca Maxima sewerage system. Mark Antony annexes the kingdom of Media and arranges the marriage of his son Alexander Helios with princess Iotapa, the daughter of king Artavasdes I. The
 Kinambroi surrender to Octavian.Crown Prince Ao ascends to the throne as Emperor Cheng of Han of the Han dynasty (until 7 BC). This section is empty. You can help by adding to it. (November 2023) July 8 Yuan of Han, Chinese emperor of the Han dynasty (b. 75 BC) Tiberius Claudius Nero, Roman politician and father of Tiberius (b. 85 BC) [2]
 "Octavian in 28 BC". Roman History 31 BC - AD 117. October 17, 2017. Archived from the original on May 4, 2021. Retrieved May 4, 2021. Retrieved May 4, 2021. Retrieved May 4, 2021. Retrieved from " 16Calendar
eraXXXIII dynasty, 293- PharaohCleopatra VII, 21Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)187th Olympiad, year 2Assyrian calendar4720Balinese saka calendar514Burmese calendar54785479Chinese calendar624 623Berber calendar4720Balinese saka calendar4720Balinese saka calendar514Burmese calendar514Burmese calendar648Byzantine calendar64Byzantine calen
 calendar314 313Discordian calendar1136Ethiopian calendar38 37Hebrew calendar37303731Hindu calendar652 BP 651 BPIslamic calendar672 BH 671 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendar31 BCXXXI BCKorean calendar2303Minguo
calendar1942 before ROC1942Nanakshahi calendar1498Seleucid era281/282 AGThai solar calendar512513Tibetan calendar(female Earth-Ox)96 or 285 or 1057to(male Iron-Tiger)97 or 284 or 1056 The Battle of ActiumYear 31 BC was either a common year starting on Tuesday or Thursday or a leap year starting on Tuesday or Wednesday
of the Julian calendar (the sources differ, see leap year error for further information) and a common year starting on Tuesday of the Proleptic Julian calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Antonius and Caesar and Messalla (or, less frequently, year 723 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 31 BC for this year
has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Augustus, then known as Imperator Caesar, becomes Roman Consul for the third time. Antony was designated as his colleague but is deposed from office, an action that Antony does not recognise. [1] Elected in
Antony's place is Marcus Valerius Messalla Corvinus; Antony's consulship is not recorded in some sources, as Valerius is marked instead as consul ordinarius. [1]Octavian crosses the Strait of Otranto and lands with an army (15 legions) at Panormus in Dalmatia. He marches to Toryne in the south, and establishes a bridgehead at the Gulf of
Ambracia.Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa sails with 300 war galleys to the western Peloponnese, and occupies strategic positions around the Gulf of Corinth to cut off Antony's line of communication. Antony, alerted by Octavian's presence, sets up camp on the southern shore, at the promontory of Actium. He dispatches a force to isolate the camp of
Octavian in the valley of Louros. Agrippa storms Leucas, giving Octavian an anchorage and a second depot for his land supplies. He seizes the garrison at Patrae, and takes Antony's headquarters. Amyntas, king of Galatia, deserts with 2,000 cavalry to Octavian. One-third of Antony's headquarters. Amyntas, king of Galatia, deserts with 2,000 cavalry to Octavian.
 Roman Civil War: Battle of Actium: Off the western coast of Greece, Octavian Caesar defeats naval forces under Mark Antony and Cleopatra's treasure ship, retreats to Taenarus. Antony transfers his flag to a smaller vessel and breaks through Octavian's line. Winter Octavian (32 years old)
takes court at Samos. After his decisive victory at Actium he builds Nicopolis; the city is populated by Greeks from settlements further inland. In the Judean Desert on an isolated rock plateau, fortress Masada is completed. Herod the Great builds an armory, barracks, storehouses and a palace. 31 BC Judea earthquake, earthquake mentioned in
catalogues of historical earthquakes. It affected the Herodian Kingdom of Judea in the Holy Land.[3]The Hellenistic period ends (or AD 14 by some scholars). Aristobulus IV, Jewish prince of Judea in the Holy Land.[3]The Hellenistic period ends (or AD 14 by some scholars).
CiliciaHu Hanxie, chanyu of Xiongnu.Wikimedia Commons has media related to 31 BC. a b Broughton, Thomas Robert Shannon (1952). The magistrates of the Roman republic. Vol.2. New York: American Philological Association. pp.419420. The magistrates of the Roman republic. Vol.2. New York: American Philological Association. pp.419420. The magistrates of the Roman republic. Vol.2. New York: American Philological Association.
yearYearsMillennium1stmillennium1ccenturies2ndcenturies2ndcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC28BC27BCvte30 BC in various calendarsGregorian calendarsGregorian calendar30 BCXXX BCAb urbe condita724Ancient Egypt eraXXXII
 dynasty, 294- PharaohCleopatra VII, 22Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)187th Olympiad, year 3Assyrian calendar4721Balinese saka calendar54795480Chinese calendar (MetalTiger)2668 or 2461to (MetalRabbit)2669 or 2462Coptic
calendar313 312Discordian calendar3731372Hindu calendar37313732Hindu calendar651 BP 650 BPIslamic calendar671 BH 670 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendar37 36Hebrew calendar37313732Hindu calendar37313732Hindu calendar651 BP 650 BPIslamic calendar671 BH 670 BHJavanese calendar7072Holocene calendar37313732Hindu calendar37313732Hindu calendar651 BP 650 BPIslamic calendar671 BH 670 BHJavanese calendar7072Holocene calendar7072Hol
calendar1941 before ROC1941Nanakshahi calendar1497Seleucid era282/283 AGThai solar calendar513514Tibetan calendar (male Iron-Tiger)97 or 284 or 1056to(female Iron-Rabbit)98 or 283 or 1055 Year 30 BC was either a common year starting on Wednesday, Thursday or Friday or a leap year starting on Thursday of the Julian calendar (the
sources differ, see leap year error for further information) and a common year starting on Wednesday of the Proleptic Julian calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Octavian and Crassus (or, less frequently, year 724 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 30 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period
him vows of loyalty and thousands of his own troops in support. Summer Cornelius Gallus lands in Cyrene and occupies Paraetonium. Mark Antony storms the city walls and blockades the harbour, then retreats with his army (7 legions) to Egypt and receives the news that Pelusium has opened its gates to Octavian without resistance. July 31 Battle of
 Alexandria: Mark Antony achieves a minor victory over Octavian's forces, but most of his army subsequently deserts, leading to his suicide. August 1 Octavian Caesar captures Alexandria. This marks the official annexation of Ancient Egypt to the Roman Republic. Cleopatra evacuates her court and treasury to Berenice on the west coast of the Red Sea,
but king Malchus of Nabatea attacks from the desert and burns the Egyptian ships. August 10 or 12 With the death of Cleopatra and the execution of her son Caesarion, the Ptolemaic dynasty, the last of Ancient Egypt, comes to an end. The first year of Octavian's reign in Egypt. The children of Cleopatra are spared by Octavian and taken back in
triumph; Octavia Minor raises Alexander Helios, Cleopatra Selene and Ptolemy Philadelphus in her household in Rome. Octavian claims Cleopatra's treasure in the mausoleum at the Taposiris Magna (Temple of Isis); he pays the salaries of his veteran legionaries and gives them land in Italy. Possible date of composition of the Tirukkua, attributed to
Thiruvalluvar. First possible date for the invention of the wheelbarrow in history; as the 5th century Book of the Later Han states that the wife of the once poor and youthful imperial censor Bao Xuan of the Chinese Han dynasty helped him push a lu che back to his village during their feeble wedding ceremony, around this year. Maroboduus, king of the
Marcomanni (d. AD 37) August 1 Mark Antony, Roman consul and general (suicide) (b. 69 BC) August 12 Cleopatra VII, queen of Ptolemaic Egypt (likely suicide) (b. 69 BC) August 12 Cleopatra VII, queen of Ptolemaic Egypt (b. 47 BC) Hyrcanus II, king and high
 priest of Judea (until 40 BC)Marcus Aemilius Lepidus Minor (the Younger), Roman politicianPharnavaz II, king of Iberia (Artaxiad dynasty) (Georgia) (killed by Mirian II)Publius Canidius Crassus, Roman general and politician (executed)Emperor Sujin of Japan, according to legend. Retrieved from
  18DecadeMillennia1stmillennia1stmillenniumBCCenturies2ndcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyDecades50sBC40sBC30sBC20sBC10sBCYears39BC38BC37BC36BC35BC34BC33BC32BC31BC30BCCategoriesBirthsDeathsEstablishmentsvteThis article concerns the period 39 BC 30 BC. This section is transcluded from 39BC. (edit | history)Marcus Antonius
dispatches Publius Ventidius Bassus with 11 legions to the East and drives Quintus Labienus retreats into Syria, where he receives Parthian reinforcements. Ventidius defeats him in the battle at the Taurus Mountains. Publius Ventidius defeats Pharnastanes with his cataphracts at the Amanus Gates, and goes on to
reclaim Syria, Phoenicia and Judea. Labienus flees to Cilicia, where he is captured and executed. Sextus Pompey, styles himself "son of Neptune", controls Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica and the Peloponnesus, and is recognized by the Triumvirate in the Pact of Misenum. The pact helps to assure Rome's grain supply, and the blockade on Roman Italy is
 lifted. This section is transcluded from 38BC. (edit | history) January 1 Beginning of the Hispanic era, by orders of Octavian marriage. Octavian gains permission from the College of Pontiffs to wed her while she is still pregnant from another husband. Three
months after the wedding she gives birth to a second son, Nero Claudius Drusus, while he and his elder brother, the four-year-old Tiberius, are living in Octavian's household. Octavian appoints Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa governor of Transalpine Gaul, where he puts down an uprising of the Aquitanians. He also fights successfully against the Germanic
tribes, and becomes the next Roman general to cross the Rhine after Julius Caesar. Parthian invasion into Roman Syria; Publius Ventidius Bassus defeats Pacorus, at the crossing of the Euphrates in the Battle of Cyrrhestica. Ventidius Bassus defeats Pacorus, at the crossing of the Euphrates in the Battle of Cyrrhestica. Ventidius Bassus defeats Pacorus, at the crossing of the Euphrates in the Battle of Cyrrhestica. Ventidius Bassus defeats Pacorus, at the crossing of the Euphrates in the Battle of Cyrrhestica. Ventidius Bassus defeats Pacorus, at the crossing of the Euphrates in the Battle of Cyrrhestica. Ventidius Bassus defeats Pacorus, at the crossing of the Euphrates in the Battle of Cyrrhestica. Ventidius Bassus defeats Pacorus, at the crossing of the Euphrates in the Battle of Cyrrhestica. Ventidius Bassus defeats Pacorus, at the crossing of the Euphrates in the Battle of Cyrrhestica. Ventidius Bassus defeats Pacorus, at the crossing of the Euphrates in the Battle of Cyrrhestica. Ventidius Bassus defeats Pacorus, at the crossing of the Euphrates in the Battle of Cyrrhestica. Ventidius Bassus defeats Pacorus, at the crossing of the Euphrates in the Battle of Cyrrhestica. Ventidius Bassus defeats Pacorus, at the crossing of the Euphrates in the Battle of Cyrrhestica.
(edit | history)Consuls: Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa and Titus Statilius Taurus. Agrippa and Titus Statil
on quinqueremes, a technical innovation, called the harpax ("snatcher"): a combination ballista and grappling hook, based on the corvus. Caesar Augustus (Octavian) engineers the "Second Pact of Tarentum" which renews the Triumvirate for an additional five years. Mark Antony exchanges 120 ships, for service against Sextus Pompeius. Octavian
Caesar donates 1,000 troops from the Praetorian Guard and 20,000 legionaries for the Parthian campaign in Syria. Antony reorganizes Asia Minor under strongmen loyal to him. He raises troops from his allies: Amyntas and Archelaus, kings of Galatia and Cappadocia. The old kingdom of Pontus is restored, from Armenia to the River Halys under
 Polemon I.Romans conquer Jerusalem from the Parthians. Herod the Great becomes king of Judea and Ananelus is installed as High Priest; both positions are seized from Antigonus II Mattathias after a five-month siege. Thousands of Jews are slaughtered by Roman troops supporting Herod. The kingdom of Goguryeo in Korea is founded by the king
Dongmyeong. (traditional date)[1]This section is transcluded from 36BC. (edit | history)Consuls: Lucius Gellius Poplicola and Marcus Cocceius Nerva. Publius Canidius Crassus invades Armenia and Iberia (Georgia); he forces Parnavaz II into an alliance against Zober, king of Albania. June Mark Antony launches a major offensive against the Parthians
in which he marches with 10 legions and 10,000 cavalry to Carana in Anatolia. July Octavian's fleet (102 warships) embarks from Puteoli and tries to invade Sicily, but it is caught in a storm at Vibo and forced to return. August Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa, an admiral of Octavian Caesar, secures the Lipari Islands and harasses the coast from Mylae to
Tyndaris. Octavian transports his legions, via Leucopetra, to Tauromenium (modern Taormina). Antony crosses the frontier into Media Atropatene and commences the siege of Phraaspa. He establishes a line of circumvallation and builds siege engines. September 3 Battle of Naulochus: Agrippa defeats Sextus Pompeius, a son of Pompeius, in a naval
engagement off Naulochus. Sextus escapes with 17 ships to Messana and then to Asia Minor. Marcus Lepidus is kept in luxurious captivity in Rome until his death. Agrippa receives the unprecedented honor of a Naval Crown (corona
navalis), wrought of gold and decorated with the prows of ships. October Antony abandons the siege of Phraaspa (near Maragheh, Iran). He retreats, loses many men to disease and starvation in the subsequent retreat to Egypt, and marries Cleopatra VII while still married to Octavia. Judea: Aristobulus III, the last of the Hasmoneans, becomes High
Priest in Jerusalem, replacing Ananelus, who has only held the position for one year. October December The Han dynasty and the Xiongnu until Wang Mang
enrages them in the year AD 10, resuming hostilities between both sides. Marcus Terentius Varro writes De Re Rusticae). This section is transcluded from 35BC. (edit | history) Illyria becomes a Roman province. Gaius Julius Caesar Octavian conducts a rendezvous with the Roman fleet under Marcus Vipsanius, which is engaged
in clearing the Dalmatian coast of piracy.[citation needed]Pannonia is attacked by Octavian Caesar, who conquers and sacks the stronghold Siscia (Sisak) of the Segestani, which is taken after a 30-day siege. The country is not definitely subdued, however, until 9 BC.Sextus Pompeius defeats the governor of Asia, Gaius Furnius, with three legions and
seizes Nicaea and Nicomedia (modern Izmit). Marcus Titius arrives in Syria with a large army and marches to Asia Minor. Sextus is caught in Miletus and executed without trial. [2] Azes I, Indo-Scythian ruler, completes the domination of the Scythians in northern India. This section is transcluded from 34BC. (edit | history) Gaius Julius Caesar Octavian
pacifies Dalmatia and Pannonia forming the province of Illyricum,[citation needed] while Antony regains Armenia from Parthia.[3] Octavian reduces the outposts defending the Liburnian town of Promona, sets up siege works and forces its surrender. Mark Antony becomes Roman Consul for the second time. His partner is Lucius Scribonius Libo. The
 latter is replaced with Aemilius Lepidus Paullus during the year. Antony advances into Armenia with an expeditionary force (16 legions) and marches to the capital Artaxata. He arrests king Artavasdes II and takes him to Alexandria. Autumn The Donations of Alexandria: Antony distributes the eastern kingdoms as a gift to the children of Cleopatra VII
of Egypt; he declares Caesarion, Caesar's illegitimate son, as co-ruler of Egypt and Cyprus. Alexander Helios receives Armenia and Media; to Cleopatra Selene II he gives the Egyptian possessions in Phoenicia, Syria and Cilicia. Antony establishes Cleopatra as a
 Hellenistic monarch at Alexandria and gives her the title of "Queen of Kings". This section is transcluded from 33BC. (edit | history) Gaius Julius Caesar Octavian delivers a speech; de summa Republica in the Roman Senate, in which he subjects the Donations. The
 second term of the Second Triumvirate expires. Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa is self demoted to Aedile, and builds the Aqua Julia, one of the aqueducts on which Rome's water supply depends, as well as cleaning the Cloaca Maxima sewerage system. Mark Antony annexes the kingdom of Media and arranges the marriage of his son Alexander Helios with
princess Iotapa, the daughter of king Artavasdes I. The Kinambroi surrender to Octavian. Crown Prince Ao ascends to the throne as Emperor Cheng of Han of the Han dynasty (until 7 BC). This section is transcluded from 32BC. (edit | history) Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus and Gaius Sosius become consuls of Rome. Spring Final War of the Roman
 Republic: Mark Antony transfers his headquarters from Samos to Athens, where he assembles a fleet of 500 combat vessels and 300 transport ships, crewed by 150,000 men. Sparta under Caius Iulius Eurycles, whose father Antony had been ordered to be executed for piracy, declares his support for Octavian. Lappa (modern Argyroupoli) in Attica and
Kydonia in Crete revolt against Cleopatra. July The Roman Senate declares war upon Mark Antony and Cleopatra VII. Octavian forces the high priest of the Vestalinia - swear an oath (sacramentum) of loyalty to him. In order to assure this oath, Octavian forces the high priest of the Vestalinia - swear an oath (sacramentum) of loyalty to him. In order to assure this oath, Octavian forces the high priest of the Vestalinia - swear an oath (sacramentum) of loyalty to him.
 Virgins in Rome to hand over Antony's will, which contains information about the Roman-conquered territories as kingdoms and plans to build a tomb in Alexandria for him and establishes his headquarters at Patrae. Zacynthus is held by
Gaius Sosius, and Methone (Messenia) by Bogud of the royal house of Mauretania, driven into exile by his brother Bocchus II. This section is transcluded from 31BC. (edit | history) Augustus, then known as Imperator Caesar, becomes Roman Consul for the third time. Antony was designated as his colleague but is deposed from office, an action that
 Antony does not recognise.[5] Elected in Antony's place is Marcus Valerius Messalla Corvinus; Antony's consulship is not recorded in some sources, as Valerius is marked instead as consul ordinarius.[5]Octavian crosses the Strait of Otranto and lands with an army (15 legions) at Panormus in Dalmatia. He marches to Toryne in the south, and
establishes a bridgehead at the Gulf of Ambracia. Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa sails with 300 war galleys to the western Peloponnese, and occupies strategic positions around the Gulf of Corinth to cut off Antony's line of communication. Antony, alerted by Octavian's presence, sets up camp on the southern shore, at the promontory of Actium. He
dispatches a force to isolate the camp of Octavian in the valley of Louros. Agrippa storms Leucas, giving Octavian an anchorage and a second depot for his land supplies. He seizes the garrison at Patrae, and takes Antony's headquarters. Amyntas, king of Galatia, deserts with 2,000 cavalry to Octavian. One-third of Antony's headquarters.
 malnutrition, disease and desertion. September 2 Roman Civil War: Battle of Actium: Off the western coast of Greece, Octavian Caesar defeats naval forces under Mark Antony transfers his flag to a smaller vessel and breaks through
Octavian's line. Winter Octavian (32 years old) takes court at Samos. After his decisive victory at Actium he builds Nicopolis; the city is populated by Greeks from settlements further inland. In the Judean Desert on an isolated rock plateau, fortress Masada is completed. Herod the Great builds an armory, barracks, storehouses and a palace. 31 BC Judean Desert on an isolated rock plateau, fortress Masada is completed.
 earthquake, earthquake mentioned in catalogues of historical earthquakes. It affected the Herodian Kingdom of Judea in the Holy Land.[7]The Hellenistic period ends (or AD 14 by some scholars). This section is transcluded from 30BC. (edit | history)Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus becomes consul for the fourth time. His partner is Marcus Licinius
Crassus the Younger. Spring Octavian leads his army to the Dardanelles, ships them across to Asia Minor and marches into Syria where Herod the Great sends him vows of loyalty and thousands of his own troops in support. Summer Cornelius Gallus lands in Cyrene and occupies Paraetonium. Mark Antony storms the city walls and blockades the
harbour, then retreats with his army (7 legions) to Egypt and receives the news that Pelusium has opened its gates to Octavian without resistance. July 31 Battle of Alexandria: Mark Antony achieves a minor victory over Octavian's forces, but most of his army subsequently deserts, leading to his suicide. August 1 Octavian Caesar captures Alexandria
This marks the official annexation of Ancient Egypt to the Red Sea, but king Malchus of Nabatea attacks from the desert and burns the Egyptian ships. August 10 or 12 With the death of Cleopatra and the execution of her son Caesarion, the Ptolemaic
dynasty, the last of Ancient Egypt, comes to an end. The first year of Octavian's reign in Egypt. The children of Cleopatra are spared by Octavian and taken back in triumph; Octavian are spared by Octavian and taken back in triumph; Octavian and taken back in triumph; Octavian and taken back in triumph; Octavian are spared by Octavian and taken back in triumph; Octavian are spared by Octavian and taken back in triumph; Octavian are spared by Octavian are spared by Octavian and taken back in triumph; Octavian are spared by Octavian and taken back in triumph; Octavian are spared by Octavian are spar
 Taposiris Magna (Temple of Isis); he pays the salaries of his veteran legionaries and gives them land in Italy. Possible date for the invention of the Tirukkua, attributed to Thiruvalluvar. First possible date for the invention of the Tirukkua, attributed to Thiruvalluvar. First possible date for the invention of the Tirukkua, attributed to Thiruvalluvar. First possible date for the invention of the Wheelbarrow in history; as the 5th century Book of the Later Han states that the wife of the once poor and youthful imperial
 censor Bao Xuan of the Chinese Han dynasty helped him push a lu che back to his village during their feeble wedding ceremony, around this year. Mark Antony, Roman politician and general (8330 BC) Pharaoh Cleopatra VII of Egypt (lived 70/6930 BC, reigned 5130 BC) Pharaoh Cleopatra VII of Egypt (lived 70/6930 BC, reigned 5130 BC) Pharaoh Cleopatra VII of Egypt (lived 70/6930 BC, reigned 5130 BC) Pharaoh Cleopatra VII of Egypt (lived 70/6930 BC, reigned 5130 BC) Pharaoh Cleopatra VII of Egypt (lived 70/6930 BC, reigned 5130 BC) Pharaoh Cleopatra VII of Egypt (lived 70/6930 BC, reigned 5130 BC) Pharaoh Cleopatra VII of Egypt (lived 70/6930 BC, reigned 5130 BC) Pharaoh Cleopatra VII of Egypt (lived 70/6930 BC, reigned 5130 BC) Pharaoh Cleopatra VII of Egypt (lived 70/6930 BC, reigned 5130 BC) Pharaoh Cleopatra VII of Egypt (lived 70/6930 BC, reigned 5130 BC) Pharaoh Cleopatra VII of Egypt (lived 70/6930 BC, reigned 5130 BC) Pharaoh Cleopatra VII of Egypt (lived 70/6930 BC, reigned 5130 BC) Pharaoh Cleopatra VII of Egypt (lived 70/6930 BC, reigned 5130 BC) Pharaoh Cleopatra VII of Egypt (lived 70/6930 BC, reigned 5130 BC) Pharaoh Cleopatra VII of Egypt (lived 70/6930 BC, reigned 5130 BC) Pharaoh Cleopatra VII of Egypt (lived 70/6930 BC, reigned 5130 BC) Pharaoh Cleopatra VII of Egypt (lived 70/6930 BC, reigned 5130 BC) Pharaoh Cleopatra VII of Egypt (lived 70/6930 BC, reigned 5130 BC) Pharaoh Cleopatra VII of Egypt (lived 70/6930 BC, reigned 5130 BC) Pharaoh Cleopatra VII of Egypt (lived 70/6930 BC, reigned 5130 BC) Pharaoh Cleopatra VII of Egypt (lived 70/6930 BC, reigned 5130 BC) Pharaoh Cleopatra VII of Egypt (lived 70/6930 BC, reigned 5130 BC) Pharaoh Cleopatra VII of Egypt (lived 70/6930 BC, reigned 5130 BC) Pharaoh Cleopatra VII of Egypt (lived 70/6930 BC, reigned 5130 BC) Pharaoh Cleopatra VII of Egypt (lived 70/6930 BC, reigned 5130 BC) Pharaoh Cleopatra VII of Egypt (lived 70/6930 BC, reigned 5130 BC) Pharaoh Cleopatra VII of Egypt (lived 70/6930 BC) Pharaoh Cleopatra VII of Egypt (lived 70/6930 BC) Pharaoh 
and general (63 BCAD 14)Pharaoh Ptolemy XV Caesarion (lived 4730 BC, reigned 4430 BC)Transcluding articles: 39 BC, 38 BC, 37 BC, 38 BC, 37 BC, 38 BC, 37 BC, 38 BC, 37 BC, 38 BC, 38 BC, 37 BC, 38 BC,
14)38BC January 14 Nero Claudius Drusus, Roman politician and military commander, future stepson of Augustus Caesar (d. 9 BC)Lucius Volusius Saturninus, Roman suffect consul (or 37 BC)36BC January 31 Antonia Minor, daughter of Mark Antony and Octavia Minor, mother of the emperor Claudius Ptolemy Philadelphus, son of Cleopatra VII of
 Egypt and Mark Antony (d. 29 BC)Vipsania Agrippina, daughter of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa and Pomponia Caecilia Attica (d. AD 20)32BC Marcus Valerius Messalla, Roman politician 31BC Aristobulus IV, Jewish prince of Judea (d. 7 BC)Tiruvalluvar, Indian poet and philosopher 30BC Maroboduus, king of the Marcomanni (d. AD 37)Transcluding
articles: 39 BC, 38 BC, 37 BC, 36 BC, 37 BC, 36 BC, 37 BC, 36 BC, 37 BC, 36 BC, 38 BC,
and high priest of Judea (6663 BC; assassinated) Jing Fang, Chinese mathematician and music theorist (b. 78 BC) Orodes II, king of the Parthian Empire (b. 95 BC) Shangguan, Chinese empress of the Han Dynasty36BC Ariarathes X (or Eusebes Philadelphos), king of Cappadocia Aristobulus III, high priest of Jerusalem (Hasmonean dynasty) Zhizhi
Chanyu, Chinese ruler of the Xiongnu Empire35BC Aristobulus III, high priest of Judea (drowned) (b. 53 BC)[8]32BC March 31 Titus Pomponius, Roman general (executed) (b. 67 BC)[2]33BC July 8 Yuan of Han, Chinese emperor of the Han dynasty (b. 75 BC)[8]32BC March 31 Titus Pomponius (b. 85 BC)[8]32BC March 31 Titus Pomponius (b. 67 BC)[8]32BC March 31 Titus Pomponius (b
Atticus, Roman nobleman31BC Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus, Roman general (suicide) (b. 83 BC)August 12 Cleopatra VII, queen of Ptolemaic Egypt (likely suicide) (b. 69 BC)August 23Marcus Antonius
Antyllus, son of Mark Antony and Fulvia (b. 47 BC)Ptolemy Caesar, son of Julius Caesar and Cleopatra of Egypt (b. 47 BC)Hyrcanus II, king of Iberia (Artaxiad dynasty) (Georgia) (killed by Mirian II)Publius Canidius Crassus, Roman
general and politician (executed)Emperor Sujin of Japan, according to legend. "List of Rulers of Korea". www.metmuseum.org. Retrieved 18 April 2019. A b "Sextus Pompey". Oxford Reference. "Mark Antony | Biography, Cleopatra, Death, & Facts | Britannica". www.britannica.com. 2024-09-10. Retrieved 2024-09-14. "Octavian in 28 BC"
 Roman History 31 BC - AD 117. 2017-10-17. Archived from the original on 2021-05-04. Retrieved 2021-05-04. Retrieved 2021-05-04. Retrieved 2021-05-04. Retrieved 2021-05-04. Retrieved 2021-05-04. Retrieved 2021-05-04.
 history (Reissued in Oxford reference collectioned.). Oxford: Oxford: Oxford University Press. p.33-34. ISBN 978-0-19-882897-6. Karcz, Iaakov (2004). "Implications of Geophysics. 47: 774778. CiteSeerX10.1.1.393.3596. Retrieved 2020-04-02. "Aristobulus III". Jewish
 Encyclopedia. "Tiberius Claudius Nero". geni family tree. Archived from the original on 2021-05-04. Retrieved 2021-05-04. Retrieved from 19DecadeThis article if you can. (December 2017) (Learn
transcluded from 59BC. (edit | history)Consuls: Gaius Julius Caesar and Marcus Calpurnius Bibulus (known in jest as "the consult the heavens" in an effort to invalidate Caesar's intended legislation). Caesar makes the Acta Diurna (Daily News), the world's first daily
newspaper, public. The Acta contains details of official decrees and appointments; births, deaths, and marriages. Even sport results the outcome of the gladiatorial contests and chariot races at the capital. The First Triumvirate: Caesar, Pompey and Crassus form an unofficial alliance (or 60 BC). Caesar marries Calpurnia, in Rome. The colonia of
 Florentia, modern Florence, founded. This section is transcluded from 58BC. (edit | history) Consuls: Lucius Calpurnius Piso Caesoninus and Aulus Gabinius. Publius Clodius Pulcher, Roman tribune, institutes a monthly corn dole for poor Romans, and exiles Cicero from the city. Cyprus becomes a Roman province. First year of Julius Caesar's Gallic
 Wars: Julius Caesar becomes a provincial governor (proconsul) and leads a Roman army (6 Roman legions; Legio VII, Legio IX, Legio IX, Legio II) the deploys auxiliaries as part of this army, including Balearic slingers, Numidian and Cretan archers, [2] and Celtic/Gallic cavalry (such as the allied
Aedui[3]). Caesar builds a 19-mile earthwork, complete with fortifications and watchtowers, between Lake Geneva and the Jura Mountains. [4] June Caesar decisively defeats the Helvetii in the Battle of Bibracte. [6] September Caesar decisively defeats the Suebi led by King
Ariovistus in the Battle of Vosges.[7]Winter Caesar leaves his legions in winter quarters among the Sequani (located in modern-day Burgundy) far to the north of the formal boundary of Gallia Transalpina. He returns to Gallia Cisalpina, carrying out judicial and administrative activities.[8]Berenice IV becomes queen of Egypt after temporarily
dethroning her father, King Ptolemy XII Auletes. Base year of the Vikrama, king of Ujjain in India. This section is transcluded from 57BC. (edit | history) Consuls: Publius Caesar's Gallic Wars: Spring Julius Caesar raises a further two legions
(Legio XIII and Legio XIV), bringing his army in Gaul to eight legions (at which strength it remains until 54 BC). Caesar sends Servius Sulpicius Galba with Legio XII into the territory of the Nantuates, Seduni and the Veragri. He occupies Octodurus (modern-day Laon) in
the territory of the Remi. He moves northwards against the Belgic tribes, the Nervii and the Aduatuci.[9]May Battle of the Sabis: Caesar defeats the Nervii, Roman forces are almost annihilated in an ambush. September The siege and capture of
 Aduatuca (modern-day Tongeren) by Caesar. Mithridates IV becomes king of Parthia. King Vikramaditya establishes the Vikram era. Bak Hyeokgeose becomes the first ruler of the kingdom of Silla (traditional date). [10] The city of Gwangju (the sixth largest city in South Korea) is founded. This section is transcluded from 56BC. (edit | history) Roman
Consuls are Gnaeus Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus and Lucius Marcius Philippus. Clodia accuses her former lover Marcus Caelius Rufus of trying to poison her. The trial ends with the defendant acquitted thanks to the Pro Caelio speech of Cicero. There is no more reference to the formerly well-known Clodia. Third year of Julius Caesar's Gallic
Wars: Battle of Morbihan: Decimus Junius Brutus Albinus, one of Caesar's subordinates, defeats the Veneti of Brittany. The Gauls lose most of their warships to the Romans in a sea battle at modern-day Quiberon Bay. The strongholds on the coast are stormed, and the population is slaughtered or sold into slavery. The three Roman politician-generals of
the First Triumvirate Caesar, Pompey and Crassus meet at the Luca Conference at the town of Luca (modern Lucca, in Tuscany), near Pisa, where they renewed their fraying political alliance, and further cemented the three men's increasing consolidation of power in the Roman Republic. Autumn Julius Caesar leads an attack on the Morini and the
Menapii tribes of the Belgae on the North Sea. They withdraw into their forests, creating difficulties for Caesar's supply lines. The onset of bad weather forces him to pull back into Gallia Belgica.[11]This year, or possibly the following year, the king of the Trinovantes called Imanuentius, is overthrown and killed by his rival Cassivellaunus. His son
 Mandubracius flees to Gaul and appeals to Julius Caesar for help. This section is transcluded from 55BC. (edit | history) Consuls: Marcus Licinius Crassus and Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus pass the Lex Trebonia. Pompey's Theater, the first permanent (non-wooden) theatre in Rome is built
 Built of stone on the Field of Mars, it included a temple to Venus Victorious, a public courtyard, and a meeting hall or curia in the far end near the "Sacred Area". Fourth year of Julius Caesar starts the season campaigning in Illyricum (in the Balkan region) against the Pirustae, who have been raiding Roman territory.
[12]Summer Julius Caesar defeats the Usipetes and the Tencteri, two Germanic tribes who have been driven across the Rhine River by the Suebi. He spreads Roman law and order, and massacres the women and children near the Meuse
and Rhine Rivers (now known as the city of Kessel in the Netherlands). June Julius Caesar crosses the Rhine River near modern-day Koblenz. He constructs a wooden bridge between Andernach and Neuwied (Germany). August 22 or August 22 or August 22 or August 22 or August 26 Julius Caesar crosses the Rhine River near modern-day Koblenz. He constructs a wooden bridge between Andernach and Neuwied (Germany). August 22 or August 26 Julius Caesar crosses the Rhine River near modern-day Koblenz. He constructs a wooden bridge between Andernach and Neuwied (Germany). August 22 or August 26 Julius Caesar crosses the Rhine River near modern-day Koblenz. He constructs a wooden bridge between Andernach and Neuwied (Germany). August 26 Julius Caesar crosses the Rhine River near modern-day Koblenz. He constructs a wooden bridge between Andernach and Neuwied (Germany). August 26 Julius Caesar crosses the Rhine River near modern-day Koblenz. He constructs a wooden bridge between Andernach and Neuwied (Germany). August 26 Julius Caesar crosses the Rhine River near modern-day Koblenz. He constructs a wooden bridge between Andernach and Neuwied (Germany). August 26 Julius Caesar crosses the Rhine River near modern-day Koblenz. He constructs a wooden bridge between Andernach and Neuwied (Germany). August 26 Julius Caesar crosses the Rhine River near modern-day Koblenz. He constructs a wooden bridge between Andernach and Neuwied (Germany). August 27 Julius Caesar crosses the Rhine River near modern-day Koblenz. He constructs a wooden bridge between Andernach and Neuwied (Germany). August 27 Julius Caesar crosses the Rhine River near modern-day Koblenz. He constructs a wooden bridge between Andernach and Neuwied (Germany). August 28 Julius Caesar crosses the Rhine River near modern-day Koblenz. He constructs a wooden bridge between Andernach and Neuwied (Germany). August 28 Julius Caesar crosses a wooden bridge between Andernach and Neuwied (Germany). August 28 Julius Caesar crosses a wooden bridge between Andernach and Neuwied (German
to the Britons giving military aid to his Gallic enemies. Caesar retreats back to Gaul when the majority of his force is prevented from landing by storms. Mithridates IV, claimant to the throne of Parthia, supported by Aulus Gabinius, Roman governor of Syria, is defeated by Surena, general under Orodes, in the Battle of Seleucia. This section is
transcluded from 54BC. (edit | history)Consuls: Appius Claudius Pulcher and Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus. Fifth year of Julius Caesar's Gallic Wars:July Second of Caesar's Invasions of Britain: Julius Caesar receives nominal submission from the tribal chief Cassivellaunus and installs Mandubracius as a friendly king. Winter Ambiorix revolts in Gaul
 He joins with Catuvolcus in an uprising against the Roman army. Caesar's senior officers Lucius Aurunculeius Cotta and Quintus Titurius Sabinus are ambushed by the Eburones, and killed along with almost their entire forces. Pompey builds the first permanent theatre in Rome. Crassus arrives in Syria as proconsul and invades the Parthian Empire
initiating the RomanPersian Wars, which were to last nearly seven centuries. Octavia the Younger and Gaius Claudius Marcellus marry. The beginning of the breakup of the First Triumvirate with the death of Caesar's daughter Julia in August. This section is transcluded from 53BC. (edit | history) Consuls: Marcus Valerius Messalla and Gnaeus Domitius Marcellus marry. The beginning of the breakup of the First Triumvirate with the death of Caesar's daughter Julia in August. This section is transcluded from 53BC.
Calvinus.Parthian War:Crassus sacks the Temple of Hierapolis and the Temple in Jerusalem on his way to engage the Parthians. May 6 Battle of Carrhae: Romans defeated, and Crassus killed, by Parthians led by General Surena. Gallic War:Julius Caesar suppresses a revolt led by Ambiorix near Sabis (Northern Gaul). At Cenabum (modern Orlans)
Roman merchants are massacred by the Carnutes. Vercingetorix, an Arverni chieftain, leads a revolt against Caesar in Central Gaul. Winter Caesar enrolls non-citizen soldiers in Gallia Transalpina, genesis of Legio V Alaudae. He increases his army to ten legions. [13] Artavasdes II becomes king of Armenia. This section is transcluded from 52BC. (edit
history)Consuls: Quintus Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio Nasica and Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus.Gnaeus Pompeius Pompei
Avaricum (Bourges). AprilMay Siege and repulse from Gergovia, July Battle of the Vingeanne: Julius Caesar rebuffs, with his German auxiliaries, a Gallic cavalry attack of Vercingetorix. Summer Siege of Alesia: Julius Caesar spreads out his legions around the Oppidum and builds a string of fortifications surrounding the stronghold of Alesia. September
Battle of Alesia: Julius Caesar defeats the Gallic allies coming to aid Vercingetorix, led by his cousin Vercassivellanus. Vercingetorix surrenders on October 3, signalling the Roman conguest of Gaul. The final pacification of Gaul is completed the following year. Winter Julius Caesar crosses Mons Cevenna (central Gaul) and sends his army through the
passes covered with snowdrifts to take the rebellious Arverni by surprise.[14]This section is transcluded from 51BC. (edit | history)Consuls: Marcus Claudius Marcellus and Servius Sulpicius Rufus.Pompey demands that Julius Caesar lay down his command before he can stand for consul. Spring King Ptolemy XII (Auletes) dies and is succeeded by his
eldest surviving daughter Cleopatra VII and her younger brother Ptolemy XIII as co-rulers of the Ptolemaic Kingdom. The Xiongnu split into two hordes. The Eastern horde is subject to China. This section is transcluded from 50BC. (edit | history) Consuls: Lucius Aemilius Paullus [15] and Gaius Claudius Marcellus. The Senate recalls Julius Caesar and
rescinds his authority. Caesar breaks alliance with Pompey.[16]The Roman artillery piece called Scorpio is invented.Initiation Rites of the Cult of Bacchus, detail of a wall painting in the Villa of the Mysteries, Pompeii, is made (approximate date). Julius Caesar, Roman politician and
general (lived 10044 BC)Pharaoh Cleopatra VII of Egypt (lived 70/6930 BC, reigned 5130 BC)meets Julius Caesar and later becomes teenager Pharaoh, after her brothers die young. Pompey, Roman politician (lived 106 BC48 BC)Marcus Licinius Crassus, Roman politician and general (lived 11553 BC)Marcus Tullius Cicero, Roman politician (lived 10643 BC)Marcus Licinius Crassus, Roman politician and general (lived 11553 BC)Marcus Tullius Cicero, Roman politician (lived 10643 BC)Marcus Licinius Crassus, Roman politician and general (lived 11553 BC)Marcus Tullius Cicero, Roman politician (lived 10643 BC)Marcus Tullius Cicero, Roman politician (lived 106 BC48 BC)Marcus Tullius Cicero, Roman politician (lived 10643 BC)Marcus Tullius Cicero, Roman politician (lived 106 BC48 BC)Marcus Tullius Cicero, Roman politician (lived 10643 BC)Marcus Tullius Cicero, Roman politician (lived 106 BC48 BC)Marcus Tullius Cicero, Roman politicia
BC) Vercingetorix, Chieftain of the Arverni (d. 46 BC) Cassivellaunus, British war-leader Ariovistus, German king Commius, Gaulish king Phraates III, king of Parthia (reigned 5738 BC) Surena, Parthian general (lived 8454 BC) Bak Hyeokgeose, king of Parthia and Media (reigned 5758 BC) Cassivellaunus, British war-leader Ariovistus, German king Commius, Gaulish king Phraates III, king of Parthia (reigned 5758 BC) Surena, Parthian general (lived 8454 BC) Bak Hyeokgeose, king of Parthia (reigned 5758 BC) Cassivellaunus, British war-leader Ariovistus, Gaulish king Phraates III, king of Parthia (reigned 5758 BC) Cassivellaunus, British war-leader Ariovistus, Gaulish king Phraates III, king of Parthia (reigned 5758 BC) Cassivellaunus, British war-leader Ariovistus, Gaulish king Phraates III, king of Parthia (reigned 5758 BC) Cassivellaunus, British war-leader Ariovistus, Gaulish king Phraates III, king of Parthia (reigned 5758 BC) Cassivellaunus, British war-leader Ariovistus, Gaulish king Phraates III, king of Parthia (reigned 5758 BC) Cassivellaunus, British war-leader Ariovistus, Gaulish king Phraates III, king of Parthia (reigned 5758 BC) Cassivellaunus, British war-leader Ariovistus, Gaulish king Phraates III, king of Parthia (reigned 5758 BC) Cassivellaunus, British war-leader Ariovistus, Gaulish king Phraates III, king of Parthia (reigned 5758 BC) Cassivellaunus, British war-leader Ariovistus, Gaulish king Phraates III, king of Parthia (reigned 5758 BC) Cassivellaunus, British king Phraates III, king of Parthia (reigned 5758 BC) Cassivellaunus, British king Phraates III, king of Parthia (reigned 5758 BC) Cassivellaunus, British king Phraates III, king of Parthia (reigned 5758 BC) Cassivellaunus, British king Phraates III, king of Parthia (reigned 5758 BC) Cassivellaunus, British king Phraates III, king of Parthia (reigned 5758 BC) Cassivellaunus, British king Phraates III, king of Parthia (reigned 5758 BC) Cassivellaunus, British king Phraates III, king of Parthia (reigned 5758 BC) Cassivellaunus, British king P
Silla in Korea (69 BCAD 4, reigned 57 BCAD 4) Transcluding articles: 59 BC, 58 
of Augustus 58BC Jumong (King Dongmyeong), king of Goguryeo (d. AD 19)Attica, first wife of the Roman general Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa 55BC Tibullus, Roman rhetorician and writer Tibullus, Roman poet and writer (d. 19 BC)53BC
Aristobulus III, high priest of Jerusalem (d. 36 BC) Yang Xiong, Chinese emperor of the Han dynasty (d. 7 BC) Publius Sulpicius Ouirinius, Roman aristocrat (d. 21 AD) 50 BC Antonia, daughter of Mark
Antony Gaius Antistius Vetus, Roman consul (d. 1 AD) Shammai, Jewish scholar and 50 BC, 58 BC
Servilius Caepio, Roman tribune 58BC Go Museo Dangun, 6th ruler of Buyeo (Korea) Ptolemy of Cyprus 57BC Boduognatus, leader of the Nervii Cleopatra VI, queen of EgyptPhraates III, king of Parthia 56BC Lucius Licinius Lucullus, Roman politician (b. 118 BC) Philip II Philoromaeus, king of the Seleucid Empire
(approximate date)Imanuentius, the king of the Trinovantes (a kingdom in Pre-Roman Britain)55BC Archelaus, high priest of Comana (Cappadocia)Berenice IV Epiphaneia, queen of Egypt (b. 77 BC)Lucretius, Roman philosopher (b. c. 99 BC)Quintus Caecilius Metellus Nepos, Roman consulQuintus Caecilius Metellus Nepos Iunior, Roman
consulTigranes the Great, Armenian Emperor (b. c. 140 BC)54BC July 31 Aurelia Cotta, mother of Julius Caesar (b. 120 BC)Ariovistus, leader of the Suebi (approximated date)Gaius Valerius Catullus, Roman poet and writer (b. 84 BC)Huo Chengjun, empress of the Han DynastyJulia, daughter of Julius Caesar (dies in childbirth)Lucius Aurunculeius
Cotta, Roman legate of Julius CaesarLucius Gellius Publicola, Roman politician (approximate date) Lucius Valerius Flaccus, Roman tribune and praetorMithridates III, king of Parthia (executed by Orodes II) Quintus Laberius Durus, Roman tribune and praetorMithridates III, king of Parthia (executed by Orodes II) Quintus Laberius Durus, Roman tribune and praetorMithridates III, king of Parthia (executed by Orodes II) Quintus Laberius Durus, Roman tribune and praetorMithridates III, king of Parthia (executed by Orodes II) Quintus Laberius Durus, Roman tribune and praetorMithridates III, king of Parthia (executed by Orodes II) Quintus Laberius Durus, Roman tribune and praetorMithridates III, king of Parthia (executed by Orodes II) Quintus Laberius Durus, Roman tribune and praetorMithridates III, king of Parthia (executed by Orodes II) Quintus Laberius Durus, Roman tribune and praetorMithridates III, king of Parthia (executed by Orodes II) Quintus Laberius Durus, Roman tribune and praetorMithridates III, king of Parthia (executed by Orodes II) Quintus Laberius Durus, Roman tribune and praetorMithridates III, king of Parthia (executed by Orodes III) Quintus Laberius Durus, Roman tribune and praetorMithridates III, king of Parthia (executed by Orodes III) Quintus Laberius Durus, Roman tribune and praetorMithridates III, king of Parthia (executed by Orodes III) Quintus Laberius Durus, Roman tribune and praetorMithridates III, king of Parthia (executed by Orodes III) Quintus Laberius Durus, Roman tribune and praetorMithridates III, king of Parthia (executed by Orodes III) Quintus Laberius Durus, Roman tribune and praetorMithridates III, king of Parthia (executed by Orodes III) Alberius Durus, Roman tribune and praetorMithridates III, king of Parthia (executed by Orodes III) Alberius Durus, Roman tribune and praetorMithridates III (executed by Orodes III) Alberius Durus, Roman tribune and Parthia (executed by Orodes III) Alberius Durus, Roman tribune and Parthia (executed by Orodes III) Alberius Durus, Roman tribune and Pa
Battle of Carrhae) Marcus Licinius Crassus, Roman politician and general Publius Clodius Pulcher, murdered on the Appian Way by Titus Annius Milo (b. 93 BC) Cyrus, Roman and orator 52 BC January 18 Publius Clodius Pulcher, murdered on the Appian Way by Titus Annius Milo (b. 93 BC) Cyrus, Roman and orator 52 BC January 18 Publius Clodius Pulcher, murdered on the Appian Way by Titus Annius Milo (b. 93 BC) Cyrus, Roman and orator 52 BC January 18 Publius Clodius Pulcher, murdered on the Appian Way by Titus Annius Milo (b. 93 BC) Cyrus, Roman and orator 52 BC January 18 Publius Clodius Pulcher, murdered on the Appian Way by Titus Annius Milo (b. 93 BC) Cyrus, Roman and orator 52 BC January 18 Publius Clodius Pulcher, murdered on the Appian Way by Titus Annius Milo (b. 93 BC) Cyrus, Roman and Orator 52 BC January 18 Publius Clodius Pulcher, murdered on the Appian Way by Titus Annius Milo (b. 93 BC) Cyrus, Roman and Orator 52 BC January 18 Publius Clodius Pulcher, murdered on the Appian Way by Titus Annius Milo (b. 93 BC) Cyrus, Roman and Orator 52 BC January 18 Publius Clodius Pulcher, murdered on the Appian Way by Titus Annius Milo (b. 93 BC) Cyrus, Roman and Orator 52 BC January 18 Publius Clodius Pulcher, murdered on the Appian Way by Titus Annius Milo (b. 93 BC) Cyrus, Roman and Orator 52 BC January 18 Publius Clodius Pulcher, murdered on the Appian Way by Titus Annius Milo (b. 93 BC) Cyrus, Roman and Orator 52 BC January 18 Publius Clodius Pulcher, murdered on the Appian Way by Titus Annius Milo (b. 93 BC) Cyrus, Roman and Orator 52 BC January 18 Publius Clodius Pulcher, murdered on the Appian Way by Titus Annius Milo (b. 93 BC) Cyrus, Roman and Orator 52 BC January 18 Publius Clodius Pulcher, murdered on the Appian Way by Titus Annius Milo (b. 93 BC) Cyrus, Roman and Orator 52 BC January 18 Publius Clodius Pulcher, murdered on the Appian Way by Titus Annius Milo (b. 93 BC) Cyrus, Roman and Orator 52 BC January 18 Publius Clodius Pulcher, murdered on the Appian Way by Titus Annius Milo (b. 93 BC) Cyrus, Milo (b
architect (builder for Cicero) Sedullos, Gaulish chieftain (b.87 BC) Surena, Parthian general (b. 84 BC) 51BC Ariobarzanes II (Philopator), king of Cappadocia Julia Minor, sister of Julius Caesar (b. 100 BC) Marcus Atius Balbus, Roman praetor and governor (b. 105 BC) Posidonius, Greek philosopher, astronomer and geographer Ptolemy XII (Auletes), king
(pharaoh) of the Ptolemaic Kingdom50BC Aristobulus II, king of JudeaQuintus Hortensius, Roman orator and advocate (b. 114 BC)^ "De Bello Gallico" and Other Commentaries by Julius Caesar, Book1. pp.1.7, 1.8, 1.10. Archived from the original on January 11, 2011. Retrieved March 23, 2021.^ "Caesar's Commentaries on the Gallico" and Civil Wars:
 with the Supplementary Books attributed to Hirtius. Book Two". 2011-01-11. p.2.7, 2.10, 2.19, 2.24. Archived from the original on January 11, 2011. Retrieved 2017-12-29.^ "Caesar's Commentaries on the Gallic and Civil Wars: with the Supplementary Books attributed to Hirtius". 2011-01-11. p.1.15. Archived from the original on January 11, 2011.
Retrieved 2017-12-29.^ "Caesar's Commentaries on the Gallic and Civil Wars: with the Supplementary Books attributed to Hirtius". 2011-01-11. p.1.8. Archived from the original on January 11, 2011. Retrieved 2017-12-29.^ "Caesar's Commentaries on the Gallic and Civil Wars: with the Supplementary Books attributed to Hirtius". 2011-01-11. p.1.8. Archived from the original on January 11, 2011. Retrieved 2017-12-29.
Archived from the original on January 11, 2011. Retrieved 2017-12-29. "Caesar's Commentaries on the Gallic and Civil Wars: with the Supplementary Books attributed to Hirtius". 2011-01-11. pp.1.21 1.30. Archived from the original on January 11, 2011. Retrieved 2017-12-29. "Caesar's Commentaries on the Gallic and Civil Wars: with the
Supplementary Books attributed to Hirtius". 2011-01-11. pp.1.31 1.54. Archived from the original on January 11, 2011. Retrieved 2017-12-29. Nic Fields (2014). Alesia 52 BC: The Final struggle for Gaul, p. 13. ISBN 978-1-78200-922-1. "List of Rulers of Rule
Korea". www.metmuseum.org. Retrieved 21 April 2019. Nic Fields (2014). Osprey: Alesia 52 BC The final struggle for Gaul, p. 14. ISBN 978-1-78200-922-1. Nic Fields (2010). Osprey: Command Julius Caesar, (p. 20). ISBN 978-1-84603-928-7. Julius
Caesar, Command (p. 34). Nic Fields, 2010. ISBN 978-1-84603-928-7^ "Lucius Aemilius Paullus Macedonicus | Roman general | Britannica.com. Retrieved 2022-06-21.^ LeGlay, Marcel; Voisin, Jean-Louis; Le Bohec, Yann (2001). A History of Rome (Seconded.). Malden, Massachusetts: Blackwell. p.129. ISBN 9-631-21858-0.Retrieved 2022-06-21.^ LeGlay, Marcel; Voisin, Jean-Louis; Le Bohec, Yann (2001). A History of Rome (Seconded.).
from "20This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "50 BC" news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (February 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar
yearYearsMillennium1stmillenniumBCCenturies2ndcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyB
eraXXXIII dynasty, 274- PharaohCleopatra VII, 2Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)182nd Olympiad, year 3Assyrian calendar4701Balinese saka calendar4701B
2442Coptic calendar333 332Discordian calendar1117Ethiopian calendar57 56Hebrew calendar37113712Hindu calendar671 BP 670 BPIslamic calendar692 BH 691 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendarN/AKorean calendar2284Minguo
calendar1961 before ROC1961Nanakshahi calendar1517Seleucid era262/263 AGThai solar calendar493494Tibetan calen
and Marcellus (or, less frequently, year 704 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 50 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Consuls: Lucius Aemilius Paullus[1] and Gaius Claudius Marcellus. The Senate recalls Julius Caesar and
rescinds his authority. Caesar breaks alliance with Pompey.[2]The Roman artillery piece called Scorpio is invented.Initiation Rites of the Cult of Bacchus, detail of a wall painting in the Villa of the Mysteries, Pompeii, is made (approximate date). The Roman Republic takes control of Judea (approximate date). Antonia, daughter of Mark Antony Gaius
Antistius Vetus, Roman consul (d. 1 AD)Shammai, Jewish scholar and rabbi (d. 30 AD)Aristobulus II, king of JudeaQuintus Hortensius, Roman orator and advocate (b. 114 BC)The Asterix comic books are all set around this year. *\text{"Lucius Aemilius Paullus Macedonicus"} | Roman general | Britannica". www.britannica.com. Retrieved June 21, 2022. *\text{"Comparison or account to the properties of the properti
LeGlay, Marcel; Voisin, Jean-Louis; Le Bohec, Yann (2001). A History of Rome (Seconded.). Malden, Massachusetts: Blackwell. p.129. ISBN 0-631-21858-0.Retrieved from "21Calendar yearYearsMillenniumBCCenturies2ndcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1stcenturyBC1st
52BC51BC50BCvte53 BC by topicPoliticsState leadersPolitical entitiesCategoriesBirthsDeathsvte53 BC in various calendar53 BCLIII BCAb urbe condita701Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 271- PharaohPtolemy XII Auletes, 28Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)181st Olympiad, year 4Assyrian calendar4698Balinese saka
calendarN/ABengali calendar646 645Berber calendar690Byzantine calendar690Byzantine calendar54565457Chinese calendar690Byzantine calenda
SamvatN/A- Kali Yuga30483049Holocene calendar9948Iranian calendar1964 BP 673 BPIslamic calendar1964 BHJavanese calendar1964 BH
1079to(male Earth-Dragon)75 or 306 or 1078 Year 53 BC was a year of the pre-Julian Roman calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Messalla and Calvinus (or, less frequently, year 701 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 53 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar
era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Consuls: Marcus Valerius Messalla and Gnaeus Domitius Calvinus. Parthians May 6 Battle of Carrhae: Romans defeated, and Crassus killed, by Parthians led by General
Surena. Gallic War: Julius Caesar suppresses a revolt led by Ambiorix near Sabis (Northern Gaul). At Cenabum (modern Orlans) Roman merchants are massacred by the Carnutes. Vercingetorix, an Arverni chieftain, leads a revolt against Caesar in Central Gaul. Winter Caesar enrolls non-citizen soldiers in Gallia Transalpina, genesis of Legio V Alaudae
He increases his army to ten legions.[1]Artavasdes II becomes king of Armenia. Aristobulus III, high priest of Jerusalem (d. 36 BC)Yang Xiong, Chinese politician and philosopher (d. AD 18)May 6 (executed after the Battle of Carrhae)Marcus Licinius Crassus, Roman politician and general Publius Licinius Crassus, son of Marcus Licinius Crassus Abgar
II, Arab king of Edessa (modern Turkey) Gaius Scribonius Curio, Roman statesman and orator Nic Fields (2010). Osprey: Command Julius Caesar, (p. 20). ISBN 978-1-84603-928-7 Retrieved from 22This February 2024 needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources in this February 2024 needs additional citations for verification.
2024. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "56 BC" news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (February 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar yearYears Millennium 1stmillennium 1stmillennium 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar yearYears Millennium 1stmillennium 1stmillennium 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar yearYears Millennium 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar yearYears Millennium 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar yearYears Millennium 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar yearYears Millennium 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar yearYears Millennium 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar yearYears Millennium 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar yearYears Millennium 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar yearYears Millennium 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar yearYears Millennium 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar yearYears Millennium 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message) (Learn how and when the remove the remove this message) (Learn how and when the remove the remove
55BC54BC53BCvte56 BC by topicPoliticsState leadersPolitical entitiesCategoriesvte56 BC in various calendar56 BCLVI BCAb urbe condita698Ancient Egypt eraXXXIII dynasty, 268- PharaohPtolemy XII Auletes, 25Ancient Greek Olympiad (summer)181st Olympiad (victor)Assyrian calendar4695Balinese saka calendarN/ABengali
calendar649 648Berber calendar895Buddhist calendar895Buddhist calendar339 338Discordian calendar1111Ethiopian calendar37053706Hindu calendar3705706Hindu calendar3705706Hindu calendar3705706Hindu calendar3705706Hindu calendar3705706Hindu calendar3706Hindu calendar3706Hindu calendar3706Hindu calendar3706Hindu
Yuga30453046Holocene calendar9945Iranian calendar9945Iranian calendar19278Minguo calendar19278Minguo calendar19278Minguo calendar19278Minguo calendar19278Minguo calendar19278Minguo calendar1923Seleucid era256/257 AGThai solar calendar487488Tibetan calendar487488Tibetan calendar487488Tibetan calendar487488Tibetan calendar677 BP 676 BPIslamic calendar487488Tibetan calendar487488Tibetan calendar487488Tibetan calendar487488Tibetan calendar487488Tibetan calendar487488Tibetan calendar5945Iranian calendar678 BP 676 BPIslamic calendar678 BP
Ox)72 or 309 or 1081 Year 56 BC was a year of the Roman Republic, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Lentulus and Philippus (or, less frequently, year 698 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 56 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became
the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. Roman Consuls are Gnaeus Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus and Lucius Marcius Philippus. Clodia accuses her former lover Marcus Caelius Rufus of trying to poison her. The trial ends with the defendant acquitted thanks to the Pro Caelius Rufus of trying to poison her. The trial ends with the defendant acquitted thanks to the Pro Caelius Rufus of trying to poison her.
```

condition Coults Tails there on Islance Counts of Gardee New Colleties (New Colleties of New Colleties of Ne
northwards against the Belgic tribes, the Nervii and the Aduatuci.[1]May Battle of the Axona: Caesar defeats the Nervii, Roman forces are almost annihilated in an ambush. September The siege and capture of Aduatuca (modern-day Tongeren) by Caesar. Mithridates IV becomes king of Parthia. King Vikramaditya establishes the Vikram era. Bak Hyeokgeose becomes the first ruler of the kingdom of Silla (traditional date). [2]The city of Gwangju (the sixth largest city in South Korea) is founded. Boduognatus, leader of the Nervii Cleopatra VI, queen of EgyptPhraates III, king of Parthia Nic Fields (2014). Alesia 52 BC: The Final struggle for Gaul, p. 13. ISBN 978-1-78200-922-1. "List of Rulers of Korea". www.metmuseum.org. Retrieved April 21, 2019. Retrieved from "26Calendar year Years Millennium 1stmillennium 1s